THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

LEADING MINDS TELL HOW TO HANDLE EUROPEAN DEBTORS

THE CHIEF OBSTACLE NOW REMAINING to the economic reconstruction of the world and to the better establishment of the foundations of a durable international peace, says Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is the unsolved problem of our foreign war debts. Until some definite understanding about the settlement of these debts is reached, many observers agree, peace and prosperity must continue to find the road treacherous beneath their feet. The payment or funding of these debts, moreover, would lift a large part of the present heavy burden from the shoulder of the American taxpayer.

Therefore when it was announced that our Government had notified our European debtors that the time had come for some action regarding these neglected seven-year-old debts, THE DIGEST telegraphed to leaders of American opinion in the fields of business, finance, labor, politics and education, asking them what course they think America should take toward these debtor nations. The replies show a strong majority sentiment for strictness regarding acknowledgment of the debts, but leniency regarding the terms of payment.

"HOW MUCH FURTHER DO YOU GO, LADY?"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

Let us listen first to those who most strongly emphasize the need of leniency in dealing with our European war associates and debtors. Altho arguments for the actual cancellation of these war debts are still heard in Europe, in this country it seems to be generally understood that that policy is no longer under consideration. Former Supreme Court Justice John H. Clarke, it is true, still believes that cancellation would be "a measure of political justice and of sound business policy"; but he adds: "However, the policy of insisting upon payment regardless of consequences is now established beyond all controversy, and all that remains for a citizen holding my views is to plead for generous treatment of our impoverished former allies and friends." Mr. Clarke, it will be remembered, resigned from the Supreme Court in order to give all his time to cultivating public opinion in favor of world peace. He telegraphs:

"The money loan was used to purchase arms and ammunition, clothing and food, for the more than six millions of men furnished by our Allies to fight and die for us as much as for themselves during the darkest crisis of freedom in a hundred years. More than a million of those men were killed and more than another million of them were desparately wounded during that fateful year while we were preparing to defend ourselves. In my judgment, on the basis of simple justice, our former friends are entitled to a large credit on the loan for the lives thus lost and ruined. These debtors of ours are also our best customers, and they can pay the loans only by resorting to crushing taxation through many years. If sixty-two years was a fair allowance for Great Britain, France and Italy will require at least a century. Their trade for much less than one hundred years would be worth much more to us than all that can possibly be collected from them."

Frank B. Powers, international secretary-treasurer of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, wires us that we can get seven billion dollars from these debtor nations only by way of "heavier taxation on the agricultural and industrial workers, already being bled white," and "that might be the powder fuse that would blow the present European governments to pieces. Why not be sports and admit we never expect to be paid, and charge it to 'making the world safe for democracy'?"

Some of these debtor nations "are making their first step in democracy," remarks another labor leader, W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and "we should give them all the encouragement and assistance possible." "All our debtor nations have very heavy burdens to bear," wires Alton B. Parker, one-time Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We should be lenient, says Manville H. Sprague, president of the Bankers' Association of North Dakota, for "if the Allies had not succeeded in stemming the tide of Teutonic invasion until our entrance into the World War, this nation would be paying tribute, direct and indirect, equal if not greater than the present European indebtedness to us." Furthermore, says Mr. Sprague: "Our agricultural return to normalcy seems based somewhat on

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European ability to purchase and pay for their needs, and any action tending toward destroying this ability will have its reflex on our agricultural prices."

"I favor a policy based on intelligent and constructive leniency," says Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. "I believe the United States should be lenient with all debtor nations who recognize their liability and are willing to make honest efforts to get their finances on a sound basis," says Frank S. Fishback, president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. We should not press our claims in such a manner as to estrange these nations, warns A. L. Humphrey, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, who thinks that the problem is safe in the hands of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon. Another Chamber of Commerce president, N. Loring Danforth of Buffalo, thinks that those debts incurred before we entered the war should be paid or funded promptly, but that those incurred after our entrance "could properly be forgiven" on the ground that "they really represent advancements to help our Allies fight our common battle."

"For rich and prosperous America to take any but a lenient and generous attitude toward our late Allies who may be in our debt financially would place an ineradicable stain on the fair name of the nation," telegraphs President J. R. Angell of Yale. We should collect from the solvent nations, on easy terms, and remit the debts of the insolvent nations, thinks Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard. To remit the debts to the solvent nations, he argues, "would impair their self-respect and their national credit." To quote his telegram further:

"The best thing the United States can do for the nations actually insolvent is to open the markets of America to the products of their industries and to supply them at the lowest possible prices with the needed raw materials for their industries."

"Psychological considerations concerning these debts are, perhaps, even more weighty than are financial and economic considerations," says President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, who does not consider it sound policy to attempt to deal with the debts separately "or otherwise than as part of a general scheme of international, financial and economic reconstruction." To quote President Butler further:

"The problem appears to be similar to that presented to the receivers of a great railway system temporarily unable to meet its obligations. In this huge mass of international indebtedness the United States holds what are really debenture bonds. The shortest and safest way to a solution of these problems, in my judgment, would be to treat the whole question as a receivership, to ask all creditors to participate in a plan of reorganization and reconstruction, and to take in exchange for their existing obligations an equitable share of new and properly secured evidences of indebtedness. The reparations to be paid by the German Republic are an essential element of the whole problem and can not, I think, be either judiciously or fairly eliminated from it."

We should apply to these debts the principle of the Dawes plan, making the demand for payment proportional to the country's ability to pay, wires Roland W. Boyden, formerly unofficial delegate of the United States on the Reparations Commission. Unless the United States be moved by a spirit of helpfulness and unselfishness in the matter of these debts, says William Pfaff, president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, "economic pressure in Europe will certainly cause another war." To quote Mr. Pfaff further:

"We should never forget that while we gave lives which can never be restored to us, our economic position was enormously strengthened by the war, while many of the Allies were all but ruined economically. I am opposed to wholesale debt cancellations as a way out, but I am also opposed to any action by our Government which would further complicate the economic distress of Europe."

"Europe is justified in the opinion that it is the spirit of Shylock now dictating that every penny shall be returned, altho without these loans the common cause might have been lost," says Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who declares that "generosity is demanded by the facts." According to Col. Edward M. House, who was close to President Wilson during the difficult peace-settlement days, these debts "should have been settled jointly and not severally immediately after the Armistice had been signed. Even now," he says, "there should be a general clearance and equitable adjustment of all war debts," and "in this adjustment consideration should be given to the nature of the obligations, and to a comprehensive view of the general international welfare rather than the restricted view of merely money."

"I believe that strictly war-waging debts should be classed separately from other debts, and that in balancing the former and in determining the details of funding, we should do so in the light of the sacrifices and previous expenditures made by the debtor nations for the common good," wires Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th Division of the United States Army in the World War. To quote him further:

"This applies particularly to France. If it was a great moral obligation for us to have entered the war in 1917, was it not equally so prior to that year? If it was, then it follows that we are morally obligated to share in the cost of the war during such period."

A weapon for enforcing peace is a possibility some see in our foreign war debts. Let us be very lenient in dealing with these debtor nations except where militaristic tendencies prevail, they suggest. "Rigid enforcement should be required of any nation which includes large sums in its budget for military

STATUS OF DEBTS OWED BY FOREIGN NATIONS TO UNITED STATES BECAUSE OF WAR LOANS

The following figures, appearing in the New York *Times*, were issued by the United States Treasury Department. They show the principal amount of obligations of foreign Governments held by the Treasury, the interest accrued and unpaid up to and including the last interest period prior to May 16, 1925, and the payments heretofore made on account of principal and interest.

Country	*Principal Amount of Obligations Now Held.*	*Total Indebtedness (with Accrued Interest)*	*Payments on Account of Principal.*	*Payments on Account of Interest.*
Armenia	$11,959,917.49	$14,959,479.94	$.....	$.....
Austria	24,055,708.92	30,550,750.35	.....	.....
Belgium	377,029,570.06	480,503,983.62	2,057,630.37	18,526,408.21
Cuba	.....	.....	10,000,000.00	2,286,751.58
Czecho-Slovakia	91,879,671.03	117,679,095.70	.....	304,178.09
Esthonia	13,999,145.60	17,794,020.28	.....	.....
Finland	8,910,000.00	8,910,000.00	90,000.00	847,965.27
France	3,340,516,043.72	4,210,556,948.27	64,302,901.28	221,386,302.82
Great Britain	4,554,000,000.00	4,554,000,000.00	248,181,641.56	633,206,657.11
Greece	15,000,000.00	17,625,000.00	.....	1,156,153.34
Hungary	1,958,412.50	1,958,412.50	9,672.50	30,056.18
Italy	1,647,869,197.96	2,138,543,852.77	164,852.94	57,598,852.62
Latvia	5,132,287.14	6,352,139.45	.....	126,266.19
Liberia	26,000.00	32,768.85	.....	861.10
Lithuania	6,030,000.00	6,030,000.00	.....	91,996.97
Nicaragua	110,590.28	110,590.28	40,513.86	6,180.69
Poland	178,560,000.00	178,560,000.00	.....	2,048,224.28
Roumania	36,128,494.94	46,508,661.17	1,794,180.48	263,313.74
Russia	192,601,297.37	255,147,692.24	.....	7,911,594.39
Jugo-Slavia	51,037,886.39	65,414,997.98	720,600.16	636,059.14
Total	$10,556,804,223.40	$12,151,238,393.39	$327,361,993.16	$946,430,821.72
FUNDED OBLIGATIONS HELD INCLUDED ABOVE				
Finland	$8,910,000.00	$8,910,000.00	$90,000.00	$538,650.00
Great Britain	4,554,000,000.00	4,554,000,000.00	46,000,000.00	275,310,000.00
Hungary	1,958,412.50	1,958,412.50	9,672.50	29,303.14
Lithuania*	6,030,000.00	6,030,000.00	.....	90,450.00
Poland*	178,560,000.00	178,560,000.00	.....	.....
Total	$4,749,458,412.50	$4,749,458,412.50	$46,099,672.50	$275,968,403.14

*Funding agreements approved by Congress but bonds have not been exchanged.

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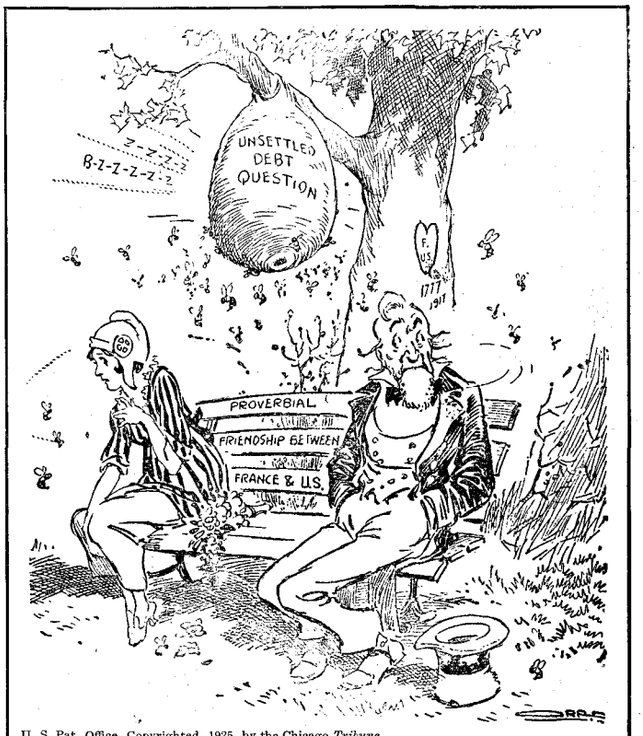
purposes," wires Gov. A. T. Hannett of New Mexico. The terms of debt funding "should be based upon the attitude of individual nations in connection with military and naval expenditures," says Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona; and this view is shared in spirit by Julia C. Lathrop, humanitarian, and Alice Stone Blackwell, woman suffrage leader. As James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, sees it, one result of making all the debtor nations understand that debts must be paid "will be a rapid subsidence of war preparations."

"A benignant attitude toward a debtor is not best exprest by loose bookkeeping," wires Henry J. Allen, ex-Governor of Kansas, who thinks that "the settlement of the British war debt question is typical of sound policy and might be used as a pattern in handling the problem with regard to the nine nations involved." Our settlement with England was fair, agrees Gov. James G. Scrugham of Nevada; and Charles S. Pearce, president of the Palmolive Company, thinks that we must treat all as we treated Great Britain, "or if easier conditions are found advisable, the settlement with Great Britain should be revised on the same basis as the others."

That this country should treat all debtor nations alike and that it should insist upon full payment while granting the most liberal terms respecting times of payment and interest, sums up what a number of leading business men and financiers have to say on this matter of our European debts. For instance, E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, thinks "our Government in a polite and friendly way should strictly insist that all debtor nations pay to this country the full amount of claims, at the same time offering liberal terms as to time of payment and rate of interest"; and it seems to him that "we should treat all debtor nations alike." The same idea, in almost the same words, is exprest by President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors of America; by Howard Heinz, president of the famous pickle-manufacturing concern at Pittsburgh; F. A. Seiberling, president of the Seiberling Rubber Company; by the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Philadelphia and St. Louis; by Chairman George M. Reynolds of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago; President A. L. Ordean of the First National Bank of Duluth; President C. T. Jaffray of the First National Bank of Minneapolis; W. Z. Sharp, president of the Security National Bank of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and by Governors Morley of Colorado, Hammill of Iowa, Fields of Kentucky, and Pierce of Oregon. Gov. Clifford Walker of Georgia wants it understood that he does not believe that any of our debtor nations should be forced to undergo any financial hardship. The terms of payment, says President H. C. Miller of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, should be "on such basis as will not retard progress and restoration of war-torn nations." The terms made by these nations should be such as will not "hamper them in working out their own progress and advancement," contends Thomas E. Burke, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada. If Gov. Howard M. Gore, of West Virginia, correctly interprets the thought of the nation, "our people have no desire to impose terms that would enslave our Allies economically or to take from them the possibility of the national life that they in conjunction with us fought to secure." Gov. Friend W. Richardson of California is quite willing to leave the decision of this matter "to our level-headed President." But President Frank C. Munson of the Munson Steamship Lines makes the definite suggestion that we offer to our debtors "easy long terms of payment and freedom from interest charges for the first third or half of the period of repayment."

Another American business leader turns aside from the financial details of the debt situation to say that what seems to him the most important aspect of the whole affair is the moral one. These debtors, telegraphs President William C. Procter of the soap manufacturing firm of Procter and Gamble, "have solemnly given their word as sovereign nations that they will pay their obligations, and repudiation on their part or cancellation on our part would be a grave reflection upon the honor and integrity of those nations whose promises were given." Not to maintain unequivocally the obligations of the debtor nations "would be to weaken the fundamental structure upon which contracts and obligations of all kinds are based," in the opinion of James Simpson, President of Marshall Field & Company. A similar



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SPOILING THEIR TRYSTING-PLACE

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

thought occurs to President Harry Hart, of Hart, Schaffner and Marx. Julius H. Barnes, one-time head of the United States Grain Corporation, argues that our insistence upon a settlement will be a mighty good thing for all concerned, including the debtor nations. "The difficult years of reconstruction have passed," we are reminded by President Jefferson B. Webb of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

"We believe that the debtor nations should be held to the original contract and obliged to pay as rapidly as possible," wires Mathew Burns, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers. "The European nations should pay their war obligations," because "the lesson they learned is worth all it cost them," thinks Gov. Carl Gunderson of South Dakota. "As a woman I have been deeply distrest by the results of the policy of leniency toward European debtor nations," wires Mrs. Henry Moscowitz, social worker, who sees our liberality applied, not to reconstruction, but to preparations for further wars. A. Heckscher, capitalist and philanthropist, thinks "those who settle first are entitled to the most lenient treatment." "If the debtor nations will take proper care of our people who desire to visit Europe they will collect from us enough to pay a good portion of this debt during the next twenty-five years," remarks President E. W. Decker of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; and President E. E. Milliman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees suggests that every American traveler in these countries should pay his way in part with drafts on the treasury of the country he is visiting.

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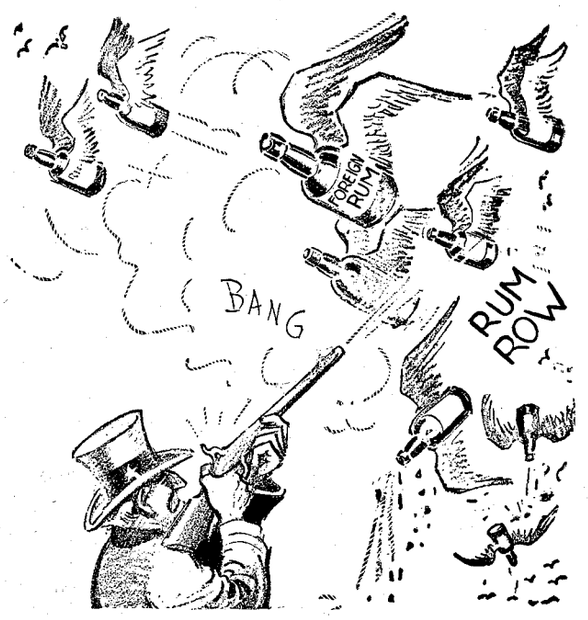
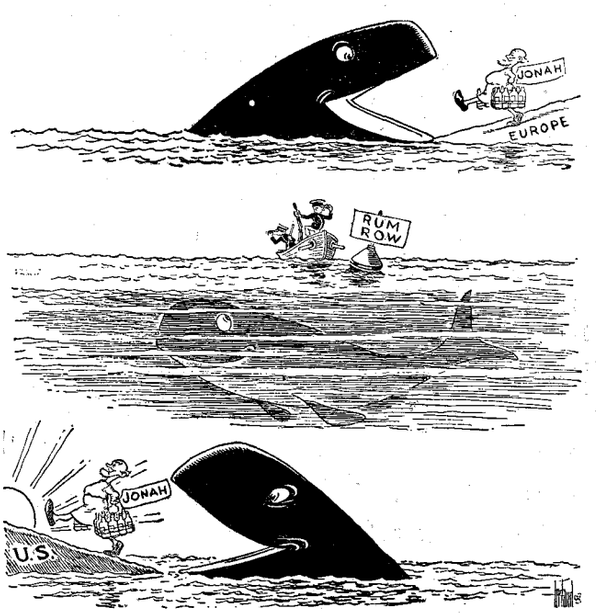


THERE IS NO CLOSED SEASON
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.



THE ONLY WAY
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARDER

OUTLOOK FOR DRY ENFORCEMENT IN OUR BIG CITIES

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEXT MOVE in the fight for Prohibition enforcement, we are told, will hit the bootleggers in our biggest and wettest cities. Having conquered—or at least driven off—the rum-smugglers at points along our coasts and along the borders, the reorganized enforcement army will try to dry up the main sources of liquor importation, beginning with Atlantic coast cities such as New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. According to Senator Watson, of Indiana, who gave Washington correspondents the impression that he was speaking for the Coolidge Administration, "from the President down, they have determined to make a tremendous effort to enforce Prohibition in the United States, and they are going to use all the agencies at their command to enforce it to the limit. Then if, after it is enforced to the limit, the people will not stand for it, it is for the people to say so, and it can be modified."

Can the Government make our big cities dry? What is the situation regarding dry enforcement in our largest cities?

Selecting sixty of the leading newspapers in twenty-six cities, exclusive of New York, THE DIGEST, in an effort to arrive at the facts by a telegraphic poll, asked the editors these two questions. The situation in New York is so well known to DIGEST readers from previous articles that no comment is necessary.

In some cities, maintains the Chicago *Daily News*, "mayors and chiefs of police flatly declare that Prohibition enforcement is impossible, and wash their hands of the whole matter." In Chicago, for example, "enforcement can not be very successful or complete," in the opinion of this paper, "while Volsteadism continues to prevail." According to the Chicago *Journal*, "two and a half times as many persons were brought into the Municipal Court of Chicago in 1924 as in 1919. The number of imbibers who are taken to the Coroner instead of to the court continues to increase. All other crimes are on the increase, too." Therefore, observes another paper in our second largest city, *The Evening Post:*

"We welcome the report that President Coolidge has requested Secretary Mellon to launch a finish fight against the lawless traffic in liquor. The effect will be felt upon State and local authorities throughout the country. Officials who have become lax and indifferent will be stimulated to new and more vigorous efforts; legislatures will turn deaf ear to pleas for the repeal of State enforcement laws; there will be everywhere a girding up of loins and a revival of purpose."

In our third largest city, Philadelphia, *The Public Ledger* quotes Director of Public Safety Butler as saying: "Philadelphia certainly can be dried up." The great difficulty in Philadelphia, telegraphs *The Inquirer*, is that "grand juries frequently refuse to indict, and acquittals are common." Continues this paper:

"Unless the source of supplies—distilleries and breweries—is eradicated by the Federal forces—something which General Butler has failed to do—the city can not be made dry."

Philadelphia is one of the few cities in which two or more papers agree. Says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"Dry enforcement in Philadelphia is not, in our judgment, a howling success. Do we think the Government can make the city dry? No, we do not, unless the Government undergoes a political regeneration. The connection between bootlegging and politics is so obvious as to require no comment. This situation will, in our opinion, remain unchanged unless a way can be found of divorcing the enforcement service from political influence, securing conscientious men to perform a labor essentially repugnant to the sense of self-respect, and revolutionizing public sentiment."

In the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, "the Government can make Baltimore dry only by sending a huge force of honest agents to the city, and keeping them there." "Pittsburgh is far from being dry," says *The Press*, "and there seems to be scant likelihood of a really arid condition developing." To the editor of the Providence *News*, "it does not look as if Prohibition could ever be 100 per cent. effective in this city without an impossibly large army of Federal enforcement agents—an honest army." For, declares this Providence paper:

"Nearly all public sentiment is against the Volstead Law. Liquor is habitually served in the best homes. Only a handful of uplifters feel there is anything morally wrong in breaking this law. The city is no drier than the authorities can make it in the face of an almost universally hostile public opinion."

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Farther up the New England coast, we are told by the Boston *Herald* that:

"Conditions in this city are apparently about the same as in other large Eastern cities. There is no great scarcity of liquor, and no great difficulty in obtaining it in quantity. Among poor and rich, in and out of the church, there is connivance at active, passive and constructive violation of the law.

"The Government can not adequately enforce the law without energetic and continual assistance from local and State authorities. Even then it would be extremely difficult."

We also find the Boston *Transcript* confessing that "the city is still wet." Whether Boston can be made dry would seem, in the opinion of *The Transcript*, "to depend entirely upon the amount of money the Government is willing to spend to enforce the law. If enough enforcement officers were put to work, doubtless bootlegging could be stopt." With this sentiment *The Christian Science Monitor* fully agrees when it says:

"Such action as the Government takes against bootlegging in the big cities is bound to be tremendously helpful in making Boston drier, for two outstanding reasons: First, such support will encourage the local authorities to enforce the law better. Second, it will have a powerful restraining effect upon the law violators."

In Rochester, "city officials make no effort to conceal the fact that scores of places are openly selling liquor," declares *The Herald*. "Only a mild minority is interested in Prohibition enforcement, and raids against bootleg resorts are declared to be due to efforts of local officials to protect home-made beer from outside competition." Nearer the Canadian border, at Buffalo, "Prohibition enforcement," in the words of the editor of *The Evening Post*, "is a joke." "Our local authorities, from the Mayor down to the policeman on his beat, are not in sympathy with the Volstead Law." "A concerted drive on the part of the Government," agrees the Buffalo *Express*, "may make liquor more expensive and harder to get, but it will never make Buffalo dry." For—

"Liquor comes to Buffalo from across the border in carload lots, in motor-boats, and in row-boats; it comes from the Province of Quebec through New York State, and by truck and pleasure car from New York City. Even if the Government should suppress this trade, moonshining will continue."

"Prohibition forces have found," according to the Buffalo *News*, "that where one still is confiscated, another takes its place." The task of making Buffalo bone dry, in the opinion of this paper, is an impossible one. The fourth Buffalo paper to agree is *The Courier*, which says:

"The enforcement on us here rests chiefly on a group of eight Federal agents, who must cover seventeen counties of Western New York. The municipal police force has been relieved of the legal obligation of enforcement by the repeal of the State enforcement law. In view of all this, and the well-defined public sentiment against rigid enforcement, it is difficult to believe that the Government can make Buffalo dry."

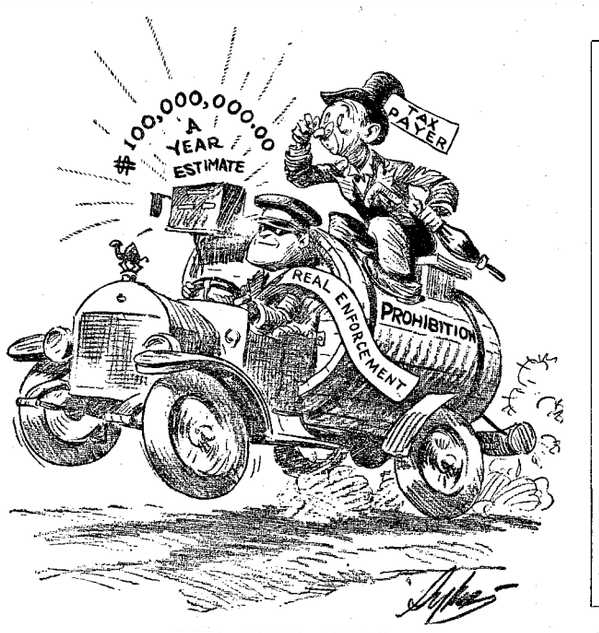
Traveling westward, we come to Ohio, the home of the Anti-Saloon League, where Prohibition has been and continues to be a very live issue, and find in Cleveland, for example, according to *The Plain Dealer*, the following conditions:

"While enforcement is not perfect, Cleveland is probably drier than many of our large cities. Furthermore, there is no doubt in our mind that an aggressive campaign by an enlarged Federal force could make this city dry."

"Mopping up Cleveland will be a difficult task," thinks *The Press*. While in Cincinnati *The Times-Star* has "great faith in the strength of Uncle Sam's arm," it doubts that even the Federal Government "can make the enforcement of the law much better than a farce." At Cincinnati a Federal Grand Jury and a United States District Attorney, notes *The Post*, "did an effective job of revealing a lax condition of affairs and punishing graft after local enforcement had broken down." And—

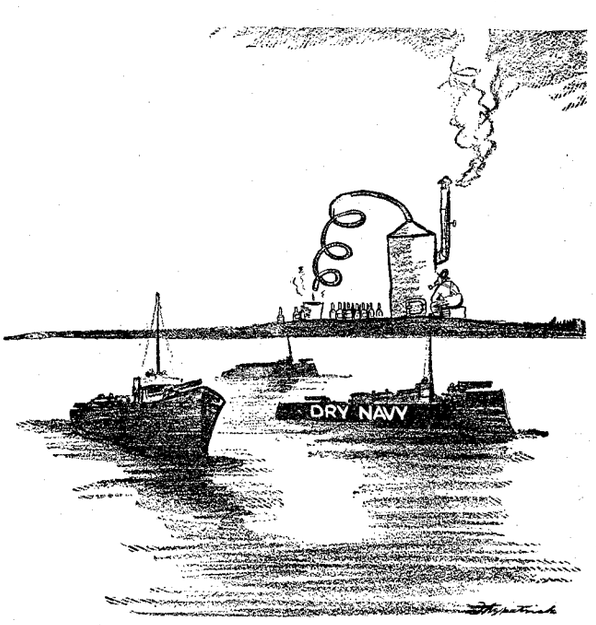
"This created an impression here that when Uncle Sam strikes, punishment is swift and sure. This has brought greater respect for law and more general observance."

"Prohibition is fairly well enforced in Columbus," telegraphs *The Dispatch*, "but there is an unrestricted flow of grain alcohol, due to the methods of dispensing it"; but *The Ohio State Journal* declares that "arrests for drunkenness have shown a steady increase, year by year, since Ohio voted dry." Toledo, a Great Lakes city, seems to have problems somewhat similar to those of Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo. "State enforcement agencies



FULL SPEED AHEAD

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.



PROTECTING HOME INDUSTRY

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

BACKFIRES OF THE DRY DRIVE IN CARICATURE

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are lax, and the local police pay little attention to the enforcement of the Volstead Law," asserts the Toledo *News-Bee*.

"Detroit, we regret to say, is very wet," telegraphs *The Free Press*. "And while we would like to be optimistic, the situation grows more serious all the time. The Government can make Detroit dry only by gaining popular support and cooperation. At present it is getting neither, and there seems to be no indication that it will."

The editor of the Indianapolis *News* is not hopeful, even with the aid of Indiana's bone-dry law, that anything can make Indianapolis "absolutely dry." In St. Louis, "a city of nearly a million population, with the majority decidedly antagonistic, it is problematical, regardless of effort, what results can be accomplished," wires *The Globe-Democrat*. In the opinion of the St. Louis *Star:*

"The extraordinary drive contemplated by the Government will result in a few months in a demonstration that the Volstead Law can not be successfully enforced. It is then to be expected that Congress will amend the law, or enact a new law which will command the respect of a majority of the people, and their cooperation when sitting on juries."

Kansas City, as a result of an efficient "mopping-up" by Federal enforcement officials, "is experiencing its first real thirst since Prohibition began," wires *The Journal*. Moreover—

"Kansas City, which is far from any source of supply, can be made dry through the cooperation of the Government and the local police force."

While the neighboring *Star* agrees that "Prohibition is fairly well enforced in Kansas City," it also observes that "a larger force of government agents could make a better job of it."

Minneapolis, we are informed by *The Journal*, "is not a wet city, and the authorities are making headway toward absolute aridity. The people are against whisky, and believe that the bootlegging evil would not be abated by a régime of light wines and beer."

Still on the westward trail, we learn from the Portland *Oregonian* that "Prohibition is now measurably enforced" in the city on the Willamette; that three-fourths of the liquor sold is moonshine, and the balance is smuggled in from Canada by truck or boat. San Francisco, admits *The Chronicle*, not only is far from dry, but is "a wet-minded community in a wine-growing State." But "the city is much more arid than it was two or three years ago, and bootleggers are being driven more and more to cover." Which leaves only Los Angeles to the southward, where, to quote *The Evening Express*, "bootlegging is a real problem." The reason, we are told, is that—

"Until recently, Federal officials have not taken their task of enforcement seriously, and this attitude has encouraged lawbreaking. Through cooperation between local and Federal authorities, bootlegging in Los Angeles can be stamped out."

In the opinion of the Los Angeles *Times*, however:

"Neither the United States nor the League of Nations can make a big American city dry against the will of any considerable majority of its citizens. Nothing but the united force of public opinion, putting the bootlegger in the same class with the dope-peddler or any other gutter criminal, will ever make headway against the illicit liquor traffic."

At New Orleans, *The Times-Picayune* finds the local enforcement officials "passing the buck" to the Federal authorities, with the people themselves "generally unsympathetic" toward enforcement. Finally, remarks the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"Public sentiment here is in favor of enforcement, but is divided as to whether or not it would be best to so amend the law as to make it enforceable, or to make enforcement efforts more drastic, as Indiana has done. Meanwhile, as the outside supply is being cut off, the supply of local moonshine is increasing —with deadly effect. And the worst part of it all is that it is taking an unprecedented hold on the younger generation."

GUNNING FOR THE GRAIN GAMBLERS

"RIDE 'IM, COWBOY," yells an Eastern editor, in enthusiastic approval of the recent action of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine toward eliminating, so far as possible, the evils of wild speculation that showed themselves in the runaway wheat market early in the year. Speculation, rather than the supply of, and the demand for wheat, is held responsible for price fluctuations by "Our Cowboy Secretary," as *The Country Gentleman* calls him. This conclusion is the result of an inquiry made by Federal agents, following an extensive decline last March in the price of wheat. But Mr. Jardine doesn't stop there. While formally warning the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges that unless they formulate trading rules to prevent manipulation or overspeculation, the Coolidge Administration will ask Congress for authority to let the Government do their house-cleaning for them, the Secretary also serves notice that the present investigation will go on, and if evidence is found upon which a conviction may be hoped for, the Department of Justice will prosecute to the limit. At the same time, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Commercial*, "the Secretary admits that he is more concerned with the larger phase of the question: the development of some method by which a repetition of erratic and destructive price changes in the grain market may be obviated."

In a statement given out by the Department of Agriculture, we are assured that—

"It is the Secretary's purpose to undertake, by the exercise of such authority as is conferred upon him by the terms of the Grain Futures Act, to bring about a condition where the quotations in future trading will more accurately reflect the prices incident to supply and demand. Secretary Jardine feels that this can be done by appropriate action on the part of the Board of Trade in the promulgation of rules calculated to prevent overspeculative trading. The suggestion was advanced by the Secretary that a rule limiting the spread in daily quotations would have this effect.

"The Secretary likewise clearly indicated that in the event of the failure on the part of the exchanges designated as contract markets to take some effective measures, he would be obliged, as a matter of public interest, to suggest additional legislation giving to the Department authority to meet the situation effectively."

"The Department of Agriculture is in earnest in this campaign," declares the Washington *Star*. The sort of manipulation of the wheat market which Secretary Jardine intends to curb is thus described by the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"Late in January wheat for delivery this month (May) sold at $2.05 a bushel. In little more than two months the same wheat had tumbled to $1.36 a bushel. Nobody can believe that during February and March anything real occurred to wheat which could possibly have made so great a difference in price.

"Who profited by that tumble of seventy cents a bushel in wheat? Who lost? Secretary Jardine, who is a hard-headed citizen from America's prize wheat-belt, is trying to find out. This farmer-teacher puts his finger upon one point which may produce results. He speaks of dissemination by grain speculators of false crop reports.

"It is a jailable offense to peddle worthless stocks and bonds through the mails. Then why not make it a crime for grain speculators to raise up world-wide fears through false crop reports and trade conditions? Such wild speculation as that last winter, followed swiftly by a terrific tumble in wheat, could hardly occur without world-wide propaganda about crop conditions, supplies and demand.

"It is most difficult to draw a fixt line where the real buying of any commodity ends and speculation begins. It is also true that buying or selling of futures is part of the legitimate everyday operation in many business lines. To attempt to stop that kind of dealing in futures would be a blow to trade. But only speculation as speculation will put on or take off the price of a world commodity like wheat from 40 to 60 per cent. in a few weeks."

In the opinion of the Kansas City *Star*, "Secretary Jardine

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has taken a reasonable position." However, points out this wheat-belt paper:

"The problem of remedying the evils without hurting legitimate business is difficult. But it ought not to be impossible. The evil of 'corners' has been dealt with. The cotton and coffee exchanges found it possible to prevent runaway markets by the device of limiting daily fluctuations. Perhaps something of this sort can be worked out in wheat, as the Secretary suggests.

"But this much is certain: If the evils are not remedied from the inside, there will be a determined drive at the next session of Congress to remedy them by government regulation."

To the Washington *Post*, "Mr. Jardine's determination to institute a rigid inquiry into this market-juggling, and his promise to prosecute the culprits, wherever and whenever found, is encouraging," and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agrees that—

"The position of Secretary Jardine will be accepted generally as sound and above criticism. Organized speculation in food products must justify itself on the ground of being a useful agency of commerce and distribution, or it can not be tolerated. It can not be retained and protected by law as a mere plaything for market manipulators. Recent years have seen wide-spread criticism of the practises now under fire, and if Secretary Jardine can force a showdown, he will perform a real service."

As it happens, however, there are other versions of the orgy of speculation in wheat during the early months of this year. In the first place, the Indianapolis *News* doubts whether speculation such as has been charged can prevail on grain exchanges. "Wheat being a world crop, international conditions are bound to have great influence." That the price of wheat went up, no one denies, but one of the factors, thinks the Chicago *Daily News*, was the fact that Europe bought large quantities of grain in the American market, and thus "boosted" the price. "A panicky world was grabbing for a vanishing supply," explains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. The resulting flurry and its aftermath, to this paper, "emphasize the foolishness of trying to control world markets at Washington."

The Philadelphia *Record* finds many plausible excuses for the ups and downs of the wheat market, about which Mr. Jardine complains. And, this paper explains:

"The effect of closing the exchanges and stopping the trading in futures would be that there would be no public price for wheat;

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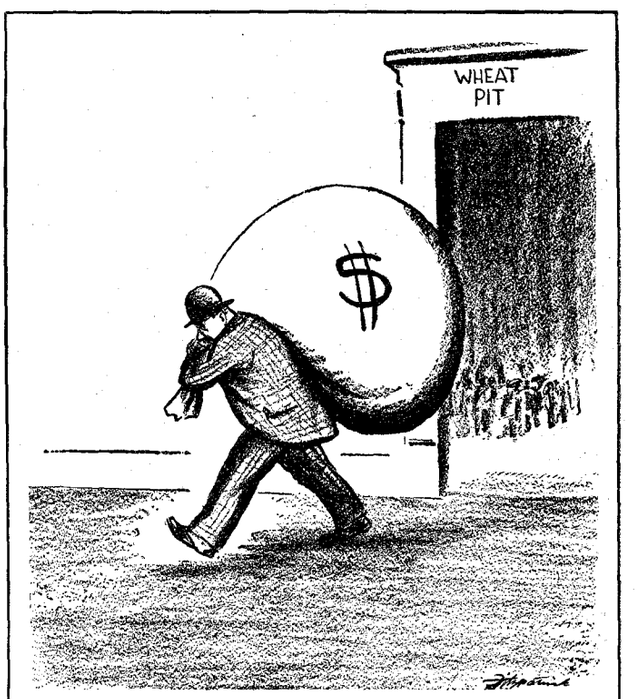
GET HIM, COWBOY, AND RIDE HIM AND BREAK HIM

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.



THE HARVEST HAND

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

farmers would sell to individual buyers going about the country, and would generally be taken in."

"The Chicago Board of Trade is necessary to the proper marketing of the country's crops," agrees the Chicago *Daily News*. Furthermore, the president of the Board says:

"The desire of the Exchange to solve its own problems has been clearly shown over a period covering half a century. By the constant revision of its rules, the Exchange has met the ever-changing conditions of world commerce. Long ago it made impossible old abuses that developed into what were known as corners. For many years there have been no situations of that character, for the Exchange itself promulgated rules that prevented them."

"The average grower of wheat was neither helped nor injured by the fluctuations in the price of wheat," maintains *The Nebraska Farmer*, of Lincoln. In view of this, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"It appears just a little incongruous for the Secretary of Agriculture now to be taking such an active interest in the course of wheat futures prices last winter. The Secretary of Agriculture is presumably in Washington to look after the interest of the farmers throughout the land. If wheat growers had any wheat to sell after the end of January, when the price of futures began its headlong plunge, it was not grain of their own growing to any great extent, but rather paper contracts which they had been foolish enough to buy in the hope of taking a profit from the very sort of transactions that they have so often condemned. Moreover, if they had any grain left in their bins they were still able to get all for it that it was worth. The rank and file of the small dabblers in speculative markets, finding themselves loaded up with wheat which refused to go higher, dumped their holdings on the market and thereby added to the weakness of prices—and to their losses. This is not altogether a pleasant story. It is, however, an old story, and if it is wrong in the wheat market it is likewise wrong in the stock and other markets.

"In any case, the remedy does not lie in technical revision of trading rules. Essentially this sort of thing will always be present at favorable moments so long as there is a large element in the population that is ever ready to 'take a chance' in a game it knows nothing about, in the hopes of getting rich quick. Those who suffer most are those gullible sporadic speculators who permit themselves time and again to be drawn into the markets at the wrong time. These have a perfect remedy at their disposal. All they have to do is to attend to their own business."

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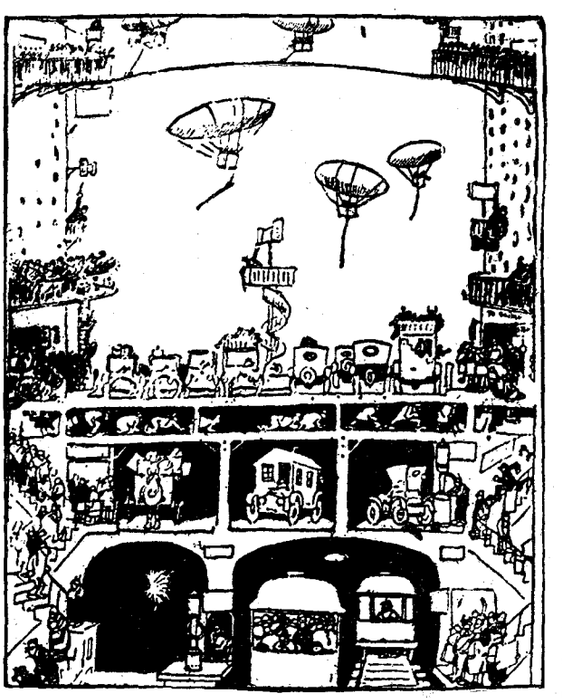
ARE OUR BIG CITIES BREAKING DOWN?

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS in property value, not to mention the mode of living of millions of people, are involved in the adjustments which city planners the country over are endeavoring to make for the general welfare. It is this fact, President Coolidge pointed out in one of his recent speeches, that complicates the congestion in American cities. While the automobile has had a tendency to diffuse the population of the United States, it has not kept pace with the apartment house, the skyscraper, and the elevator, all of which have tended to increase congestion, remarked the President. At what was said to be the first international conference of city planners ever held, either in this country or Europe, the dean of British town planners, then attending the New York conference, emphatically declared that in no other cities of the world had he seen traffic congestion the equal of that in New York and Chicago. But the traffic problem, in President Coolidge's opinion, is only one of the many in our urban life. The most densely populated area on the face of the earth is said to be New York City's "East Side." But New York is not the only culprit, it seems. And the reason, says the Springfield *Republican*, is that "the typical American city, like Topsy, 'jes' growed.'" "Most cities have blossomed haphazard into congested communities," explains the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Still another visiting city planner pointed to the Woolworth Building as an outstanding example of the way the skyscraper helps to congest sidewalks, streets, and subways, and told his New York audience that the workers in this building, if banked along one side of Broadway, would form a column a mile and a half long. Local plans for rapid transit, say city planners, will not solve the congestion problem, but would rather intensify it, as long as the present centralizing tendency continues in business and industry. Unless something is done to solve the problem in all large cities, they prophesy, we will be the victims of a vicious circle, ever building more and more skyscrapers, and ever seeking more adequate methods of carrying increasing multitudes to the central "hives" of industry. The solution, in the opinion of one expert, lies in decentralization. Henry Ford, recalls the Utica *Press*, "has something of the same idea in proposing to split up big industrial units so they will be situated close to power sources, so that workmen can find employment in the factories part of the year and on adjoining farms the rest."



OH, WE'LL GET ALONG SOME WAY!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Said the President in his address early this month before a group of secretaries of motor clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association:

"Our city and town authorities are called to deal with the practical question of adjusting themselves to conditions that could not have possibly been anticipated. Billions of dollars in property value, not to mention the whole mode of living for many millions of people, are involved.

"Instead of using the new transit facilities to end overcrowding, people have seemed determined to crowd themselves more than ever. The apartment house, the skyscraping commercial building and the elevator have tended to increase congestion. Electric railways, subways and motor-cars have tended to diffusion of the people. It must be said that thus far the victories have been all on the side of the skyscrapers, the elevators and an ever-increasing congestion of population. Many difficult and costly readjustments must be made. There is need for concerted, fundamental and courageous consideration of all the questions involved.

"They reach a hundred times deeper than the more superficial problem of getting streams of motor-cars moved through city streets. They have to do with the elementals of social organization. They concern vital phases of community welfare and progress."

The President, of course, spoke as a layman. But there is no dearth of expert opinion that coincides with his own. Writing in *The Survey* (New York) Clarence S. Stein, Chairman of the New York State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning, says:

"In spite of sanitary codes, tenement-house laws, and various other urban reforms, the prospects for decent human living have become distinctly worse in New York City during the last generation. And New York, unfortunately, represents the goal toward which all our bigger centers are striving with might and main. To-day half the population of Manhattan are living in quarters which are below the standard fixt as safe and sanitary by the tenement-house law of 1901. The new tenements meet a minimum standard of sanitation and ventilation; but they do this at a price beyond the reach of two-thirds of the population.

"Superficial observers talk of this housing breakdown as if it were a product of the war. On the contrary, there is a chronic deficiency that has been piling up in every great city—in London, Paris, and Berlin, as well as in American cities—for the last hundred years.

"We come now to the breakdown of the street system, and the inability of our overground and underground ways to carry the load of traffic. Our older cities were planned for four-story buildings at most. This would be bad enough if only foot traffic and public vehicles were considered; but the automobile has added the proverbial last straw.

"Our city officials and engineers are now hinting that the 'solution' lies in building overhead streets. But even if it were conceivable that a complete system of aerial streets could be built for the population, this could be done only at a cost which would fall back upon the land in the shape of taxes—and in turn this would make it necessary to build higher buildings and more streets!

"As things go now, there is no way in any of the large centers of avoiding a continuous breakdown in its transit facilities. They are, and they must remain, perpetually inadequate so long as people and industries, instead of being redistributed into planned communities, are sucked blindly into the metropolitan areas."

In the opinion of the Tacoma *Ledger*, this country would be much better off if municipalities could be restricted in size; "its prosperity would be greater, its people would be healthier, and the moral welfare of the nation would be advanced if, instead of one city of a million, for example, we could have ten of 100,000 each." Spasmodic efforts have been made, notes the Seattle *Times*, to get the people out of the congested centers, "but so far the campaign has not been very successful." The great problem, to *The Survey*, is to show the great city how to save itself from being strangled to death by its own bulk." This is the city planner's job. According to the New York *Sun*,

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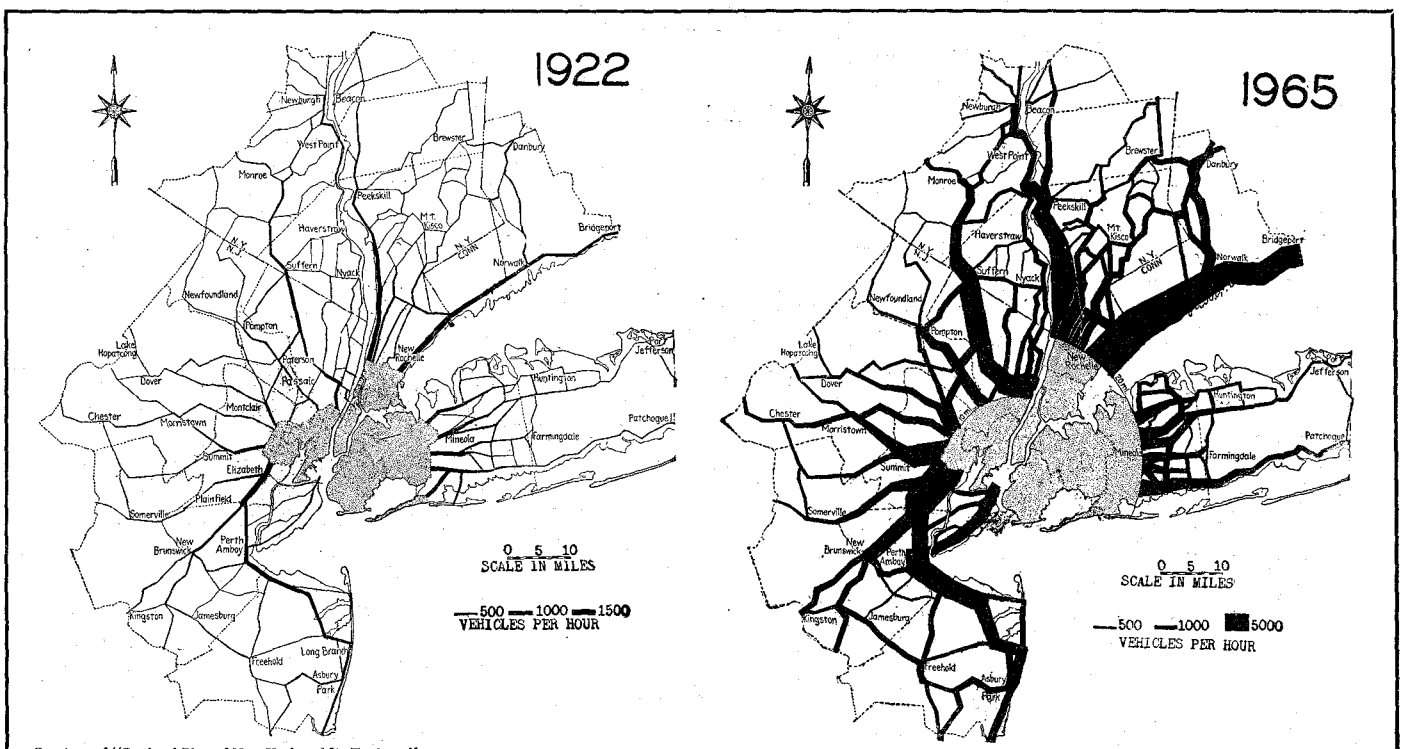

Courtesy of "Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs"

NEW YORK'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM—TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Estimated highway traffic in the environs of New York, based on maximum number of vehicles passing given points within an hour. Within the central area traffic is too great to be shown in the scale used. At the present rate of increase, forty years from now traffic coming into New York will be more than three times the maximum capacity of the main highways. On Manhattan Island the main north and south thoroughfares will be carrying their maximum traffic by 1930, even if present plans for widening are carried out.

city planning is now active in twenty-two of the forty-eight States, and has obtained a favorable hearing in all but six of the others. During 1924, we are told, city planning was under way in 350 American cities, an increase of more than 100 over 1923. The planners' case is thus outlined by the Des Moines *Capital:*

"Delay in comprehensive city planning is costly. Representatives from Boston testified at the New York conference that the widening of streets in that city had already cost fifty million dollars. From Chicago there came the statement that the extension of Michigan Avenue had cost twenty million dollars. There was a time, not many years ago, when this work would have cost less than half that amount. There was a time when it would have cost nothing.

"It is, of course, everlastingly too late for modern cities to take advantage of any such opportunities. We may censure former generations for lack of foresight, yet we are guilty of making exactly the same mistakes if we in our own generation fail to make plans for the future."

While practically all newspapers grant the need for adequate city planning, there are several which not only admit, like the Seattle *Times*, that the movement "back to the soil" has been unsuccessful, but that it is likely to continue so. One of these is the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, which believes that "if great numbers of city dwellers were scattered in less crowded areas, you nevertheless would find an endless stream of people flocking to the cities just to get a taste of life. This natural longing has been responsible for the building up of great cities." And the Dallas *News*, in commenting directly upon Mr. Coolidge's speech, says:

"It does not necessarily follow, because the cities have grown in population at an accelerated rate, that there has been a corresponding increase in the density of their populations. They have grown in area also, a fact that statistics take less note of than they do of the growth of numbers.

"As to the wider diffusion of industry and of population which the President wishes for, close observation will discover already a tendency in that direction. The greatest increase in manufacturing industries is probably not now in the great industrial centers. Our great industrial establishments seem to have attained very nearly to their maximum growth. When industrial corporations find need to increase their capacity, it is not by adding to their existing establishments that they usually do it, but by setting up plants in other sections. The increase in the productive capacity of the Steel Corporation, for example, that has been made in the last few years has not been accomplished by enlarging its Pittsburgh mills, but either by enlarging others in smaller communities or by creating new ones in communities which previously had no mills. The same disposition is observable in the growth of the packing industry, and more notably in the spinning industry.

"This tendency is the result of several causes. One is the more rapid increase in population in sections of the country other than that in which industrial development began. Another is the automobile in conjunction with the improved highway. Still another is the high-power transmission of electricity over long distances, making small industries practicable in communities which previously offered no opportunity for them because of their distance from fuel supplies. And finally there is the great increase in freight rates which has taken place within the last six years. This makes the carrying charge a much more important factor in the cost of production and distribution, and in doing that urges the location of industries nearer the sources of their raw material and nearer the market for their products. This is an effect of high freight rates which, if it were appreciated, would quiet a good deal of the clamor that is heard for their reduction. For the ultimate effect of it must be to distribute industrial activities and, by reducing the length of the average haul, decrease the country's annual freight bill."

While Mr. Coolidge is said by Washington correspondents to have remarked that the traffic problem is only one of the many in our urban life, the Springfield *Union* is of the opinion that—

"The real problem is of the streets, for even if people go out into suburbs to live they will continue to come to the city for business. Taking cars out of the city at night is of little avail when they are brought back for a day's work and business, and meantime the city streets must largely remain within their old limits of length and breadth. As a rule, there is no short-cut to a solution of such problems, because they gradually tend to settle themselves in some way. When men can not adjust themselves to a fixt situation they will develop situations to which they can adjust themselves. What form human ingenuity under the spur of necessity may take is one of those many questions that only time can answer."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

SOAP made Lord Leverhulme a multi-millionaire. He cleaned up.—*Wichita Eagle.*

WHILE it pays to be honest you often are a long time collecting. —*Greenville Piedmont.*

HYLAN says he's "running on all six cylinders"—and knocking on at least five.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE'RE in favor of a daylight saving plan that will operate only in the afternoon.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

SOMETHING tells us that if there is any return from Doorn there will be heavy C. O. D. charges.—*Dallas News.*

FRANCE seems to construe Ambassador Houghton's speech as meaning: "Lafayette, we have gone."—*New York Evening World.*

GOVERNMENT boasts a surplus may permit another income-tax cut, but who paid this surplus?—*Columbia Record.*

ANOTHER reason the Riffs can go to war so easily is because they never heard of national bond issues or pensions.—*Dallas News.*

BULGARIA is killing off her politicians. In the future look out for a superior race in the Balkans.—*Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

IT is a mistake to assume that in electing von Hindenburg Germany made a misstep. It was only a goosestep.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

HARD-PREST Rum Row is said to be offering to exchange whisky for water. Asking, in other words, chasers from the chasers. —*Manchester Union.*

AMBASSADOR HOUGHTON'S speech was well received by European nations, each one interpreting it to mean the other fellow.—*Toledo Blade.*

JACK DEMPSEY landed in London yesterday and said that he was too seasick to fight. Maybe that's why Jack didn't go over in 1918.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MODEL wives still are, as in the olden days, model wives. But they're 1925 models now.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WE are a wasteful people, using two or three men to catch a criminal and twelve to turn him loose.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"PAY Honor to Teacher Fifty Years in One School"—*Headline.* That seems to be the chief thing they pay them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A PLAY called "The Subway" is to be produced in New York next season. The public is expected to jam the theater through sheer force of habit.—*Life.*

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JARDINE is going to ride a bucking bronco in North Dakota. One way of getting close to the soil.—*New York Evening World.*

A NEW YORK beggar was found to have a home in the country and two automobiles. That's enough to make a beggar out of anybody.—*Southern Lumberman.*

THOSE German Communists who are planning to fight von Hindenburg evidently bank on the rule that when your opponent leads with the Right you must counter with the Left.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE evolution theory has been prohibited in Tennessee. The thrifty mountaineers now can set up printing-presses in the laurel thickets that once concealed their stills and get rich turning out contraband reprints of Darwin.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE DAWES PLAN —AMERICAN STYLE

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

THERE seem to be all the makings of a rum row on Rum Row.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IMPORT business is said to be moving from New York to the Canadian border.—*Philadelphia Record.*

MR. DAWES has the advantage of the Senate in that he is in session all the time.—*Springfield Republican.*

ABOUT all the industries seem to face a bright future except the consuming business.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IF America runs out of gold it can always fall back on discarded wedding rings.—*Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

AUTOS killed 19,000 last year, not counting those who worked themselves to death paying bills.—*Columbia Record.*

ONE good thing about the instalment system, it keeps many workers from loafing on their jobs.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WASHINGTON *News* says France is "facing its financial Verdun." With the accent on the dun.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THEY say that once Mr. Coolidge makes up his mind it is as firm and unwavering thereafter as a sugar-tariff.—*Detroit News.*

"SIX Hundred Punctures But Still Full of Air," says an ad. A good brand for that tire would be: Peerless Leader.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"SHOOT to kill," the guards are told in the "rum row" war. It will not be considered proper to let any one escape half-shot.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IF to the victors belonged the spoils there wouldn't be much trouble getting volunteers for that war against the rum-runners.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

IF Great Britain and the United States had no other reason for sticking together the fact they pay their debts would give them a brotherly feeling.—*Toledo Blade.*

A NEW YORK reporter was arrested because he left his automobile parked three hours while interviewing Mr. Dawes. Next time he ought to interview Mr. Coolidge.—*Southern Lumberman.*

IF the question was why the chicken crossed the international boundary line, we'd all know the answer.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WE often wish some one would pull our flexible tariff down for a change, instead of up, if only to see whether it would work all right.—*Ohio State Journal.*

CONVICTS in Dannemora prison in New York are asking for an eight-hour day. It is understood, however, that there is no demand for time and a half.—*Southern Lumberman.*

IT is true that our basic law says that every American is entitled to "the pursuit of happiness"—but not at the rate of fifty miles an hour.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"READ the newspapers thoroughly and you may live to be 150 years old," says Chauncey Depew at ninety-one. But how can we wade through the Sunday editions in a mere 150 years?—*Life.*

IT is announced that there is a surplus of $100,000,000 in the Federal treasury, which is a mighty fine showing considering what a short time it has been since Congress adjourned.—*Marion Star.*

"BUNK is plentiful," asserts a recent headline on the editorial page of Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, and until this statement is retracted we, for one, shall accept it as coming from the world's foremost authority.—*Life.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE GERMAN PRESS ON PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG

THE "POLITICAL IMMATURITY" displayed to the world by so many millions of Germans in electing Field Marshal von Hindenburg inspires some disappointed German journals to say that they feel covered with shame. On the other hand, the pro-Hindenburg press sees the approach of Germany's resurrection in the victory of the "war idol."

One of the most bitter adverse critics among the democratic press is the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which says that the elections were an examination for the "diploma of intelligence" and the world now sees how one-half the German people failed to win it. This daily then asks caustically: "What can be done with a people to whom misfortunes have taught no lesson, and who allow the same persons for the tenth and twentieth times to lead them as by a bridle." We read further in this newspaper that it was hoped Germany would walk on the path leading to gradual rehabilitation, but "political adventurers" who have always imperiled Germany's life and prosperity have once more speculated on the "German spirit." The *Tageblatt* asserts that it is not only the authors of von Hindenburg's candidacy who are responsible for his election, but also the ministers of the Luther - Stresemann Cabinet, who continued to hope until the last minute that he could not win. And we read:

"ABOVE ALL PARTIES"

And close to the German people as a whole, is President von Hindenburg's rating by his admirers. On the day of his election this seven-foot bust was paraded through the streets of Berlin.

"The men who were working for the election of the aged Field Marshal dared not appear before the electors with anti-Republican slogans, and they presented their candidate, not as the standard-bearer of the monarchist idea, but only as a sympathetic personality, standing above all parties. . . . We repeat that we will show to President von Hindenburg the same respect as he himself will show to the Republican Constitution. . . . But we can not express our congratulations, and it seems to us that the expression of condolence would be much more appropriate. Hitherto von Hindenburg has progressed along his life-road not only in resplendent glory, but also in the shadow of tragical events. Now comes the plunge into the darkness. Unhappily, the future of the German people is veiled from our eyes by very dark clouds."

The Social-Democratic *Vorwärts* avers that the personality of the seventy-eight-year-old President has gained for the coalition of the Right a victory which no other personality could have achieved. But it adds that even with his personality this coalition has failed to win over the majority of the people, so the result is "not at all so brilliant" for the parties of the Right as one might think, nor is it so discouraging for the Social-Democracy. This daily goes on to say:

"Thanks to these elections the Republic is now entering a danger zone. It is passing through its MacMahon period. . . . The French Republic crossed that danger zone successfully. To steer the German Republic through this period in an equally happy way is the problem confronting the Republicans and especially the Social-Democrats.

"The danger does not lie so much in the aged Field Marshal himself as in the camarilla which is liable to gather around him. But this camarilla will not be able to achieve anything if it is opposed by a strong Reichstag. It can grow strong only with a weak Reichstag. The new President can not force the Government to act as he or his personal friends should like him to act, unless the Reichstag approves its actions.

"The President can not do anything against the Government or without the Government. Consequently he can not do anything against the Reichstag, if the Reichstag shows a strong will-power. Meanwhile, the members of the Right do not control a majority in our legislative chamber. Their strength lies solely in the support which they receive from Communists in negative votes. . . . The coalition of the Right did not succeed in getting an absolute majority even during the elections, while the relative majority which it has succeeded in forming is composed of heterogeneous elements. . . . Von Hindenburg was a candidate whom the members of the extreme Right imposed upon various sections of the People's party that were struggling with one another."

In Austria the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* describes the election as "a leap into the unknown," but it does not believe that this leap will result in perilous adventures. Of all democratic organs it is the least pessimistic and points out that:

"Von Hindenburg was elected by a majority of 800,000 votes only. One should not forget that 13,700,000 electors voted against him. Is it possible that on such a shaky basis, and with so strong an opposition, one could embark on a policy of arbitrary measures, of secret plots and of secret preparations for the return of the monarch? . . . It can not be doubted that the elections have prejudiced considerably the interests of Germany abroad, especially in France. The progressive French elements, which are more friendly to Germany than other groups, will be under the impression that with a State headed by the victor of Tannenberg and by the former comrade-in-arms of Ludendorff, one can not speak in the same manner as one would speak with a State whose chief would have to his credit, like Wilhelm Marx, moderation, clarity of mind and knowledge of affairs. . . .

"Nevertheless, we repeat that the significance of the elections should not be overrated. The Field Marshal is nearly eighty years old, and only time can show whether he will be capable of the sustained effort demanded in his post. . . . The interests of the nation are of such overwhelming importance and require so

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YOUTH

peremptorily peace and tranquillity in the country, that a President who should act contrary to these interests would deserve to be branded as a traitor.

"We believe that when a man like von Hindenburg, the nobility of whose character can be doubted by no one, has given an oath of fealty to the Republican Constitution, he will not besmirch the last years of his life by any machinations. Even his radical enemies have no word to say against the purity of his character, and it is on this purity that one may base the hope that no steps liable to unleash civil war or bloody internal conflicts will be taken."

Turning to the triumphant pro-Hindenburg press, we find the "die-hard" *Kreuzzeitung* rejoicing as follows:

"The best and the worthiest man in the country has been elected President. It is a victory of his outstanding personality as well as of national ideals. It is an eloquent protest against internationalism and Socialism. It is the triumph of all national thinking elements, recruited from all classes, groups, faiths, and trades—a victory of the Fatherland over the party-spirit, of integrity in public life over the scum of revolution."

In the eyes of this newspaper the election means the psychological recovery of the German people and the return of the nation to its normal national life. Similarly the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, formerly an organ of Prince Bismarck, and more recently of the late Hugo Stinnes, believes that the election of the Field Marshal promises redevelopment of the nation's creative forces, and it observes:

"The election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is, first of all, an event of deep symbolic significance. In 1918 when anarchy began, when power fell into the hands of Social-Democrats, when the Army disintegrated and the commanding position was occupied by the Councils of Soldiers' Deputies,—then, after the flight of the Kaiser, the eyes of all turned to the man at the head of the Army. It was then that von Hindenburg won his greatest victory. He saved the country from chaos. Insanity reigned in Berlin. All became 'republicans' and brought the country to the brink of ruin, but this 'militarist' and 'monarchist' saved the Republic. Now he has become the successor of Ebert.

". . . The members of adverse parties launched against von Hindenburg all accusations that their hatred could devise. This method of political struggle is extremely harmful to Germany's interests. . . . No one, and certainly not the new President, thinks of assuming a hostile attitude toward the Republic. The world outside does not pay too much attention to the events of Germany's internal life, for it has many other things to take care of. But it is exactly due to the shouts of a certain part of the German press . . . that the result of the elections acquires an especial significance. It not only awakens the old proud reminiscences, but also stimulates the desire of saving Germany from slavery. It is the symbol of the awakening of national dignity, of the feeling which had sunk so low, and which is the first condition of the nation's resurrection.

"Hindenburg's victory will entail important consequences for Germany's internal life. Germany has elected not a 'junker,' not a reactionary, nor a man anxious of promoting his selfish interests. The election of a man who stands equally free from all political groups, and who stands close to the people is an important step on the way to the break-up of our old political parties."

MANHOOD

THE MIDDLE YEARS

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, which comments on the election in the same spirit as the foregoing journal, adds the following which, we are told, will contribute to an accurate understanding of the situation:

"President Ebert was elected to the Presidency by the National Assembly After the Constitution elaborated by that Assembly had entered into effect, a new President was to be elected, for, according to the Constitution, the President must be elected by the direct vote of the people President Ebert realized that and insisted more than once on the desirability of new Presidential elections. But the Reichstag preferred to wait, and confirmed Ebert in his office until June 30, 1925, by a law amending the Constitution. Nationalists and other members of the Right considered that prolongation of President Ebert's term as an anticonstitutional action, while the rest of the Reichstag deemed it perfectly lawful . . . The idea of an election of the President by the Reichstag was revived for a moment again when it was suggested to elevate Dr. Simons, the President's substitute, to the Presidency."

Further this newspaper tells us that the German Constitution was drafted with the idea of making the Presidency an office above all parties, inaccessible to party intrigues and dependent only upon the people as a whole. But even now, we are told, in the case of Von Hindenburg's election, only a part of the people has proven to be ripe for such a system. For those who voted against him were thoroughly in the grip of various political parties and sections inspired by narrow group and class interests.

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THE TROUBLOUS PACIFIC

MAKING THE HAWAIIAN Islands "the strongest military outpost in the world" makes Japan angry and suspicious. So we are told of the proposal that the next session of Congress legislate to have the islands rendered "impregnable" with an air force "adequate to cope with any enemy." According to Tokyo dispatches popular alarm in Japan is shared in official circles, altho when questioned "officials invariably answer that the United States is quite within her rights in these matters." Japanese officialdom, it appears, did not quite like the naval maneuvers at Hawaii but was not uneasy.

The proposals for extensions of Pearl Harbor, however, cause greater concern, because they are taken "as an indication that the United States doubts the permanent potency of the Washington treaties, and believes that Japan will sooner or later attack Hawaii." The Tokyo *Hochi* says that one of the secret purposes of the maneuvers is now revealed as a scheme to rouse public support for the Pearl Harbor extensions, and it adds:

"As Japan is anxious to preserve peace on the Pacific, she will not assume an attitude of indifference toward a secret plot tending to agitate the ocean. Moreover, the proposed visit of the American fleet to Australia will cast a dark image upon the Japanese mind."

FRENCH SARCASM

VON HINDENBURG: "Long live the Republic! . . . That's that—and we'll say no more about it!" —*Le Journal* (Paris).

The Tokyo *Yamato* declares that if the United States increases the Hawaiian defenses Japan will be justified in completing her defense system, and that Russia and Australia will follow suit. Therefore, it argues—

"America, as the promoter of the Washington Conference, should set an example by restraining agitation for enlarging military preparations. Certain Australian statesmen insist that the American fleet must defend Australia against a Japanese invasion until the Australian defenses are complete. Australian advocates think the fleet's visit indicates America's willingness to help Australia, and will take advantage of the visit to estrange America from Japan. President Coolidge and sensible Americans will do well to consider how they can abandon the Australian visit and avoid the worst."

The *Chugai Chogyo* has confidence that America has no aggressive ambitions, but it also hopes the fleet will abandon the Australian cruise and that the United States will refrain from fortifying Hawaii. If the agitation for Hawaiian defense preparations succeeds, says the Osaka *Mainichi*, the Washington Naval Treaty will become a scrap of paper. Yet it sees a ray of hope in reports of the cancellation of the Australian cruise.

FRENCH SUSPICION

"Hatching Revenge."

—*L'Echo de Paris.*

GERMAN LABOR SINCE 1918

THE FORWARD PUSH and the retreat of German labor are marked by two outstanding events, we are told, the first of which took place at the collapse of Imperial Germany in November, 1918, while the second is said to date from the collapse of passive resistance in the Ruhr in November, 1923. The labor authority for this statement is Gustav Dabringhaus, a member of the Works' Council at Krupps in Essen. He is writing in a London labor weekly, *The New Leader*, which reminds us that in Germany the Works' Councils have access to the books and calculations of their firms, "so that Gustav Dabringhaus has inside knowledge by which to judge the demand for long hours and low wages." *The New Leader* adds that Krupps', where all kinds of machinery and metal wares are made, is "a good test case." According to Mr. Dabringhaus, the German breakdown in 1918 put power into the hands of the working class without any struggle whatever, and he continues:

"The employers had foreseen the collapse a few weeks before it came, and they hastened to make terms with the Trade Unions, which all but a very few of them had hitherto opposed. There were negotiations which resulted in the recognition of the Trade Unions as the sole representatives of the workers' interests, and in the establishment of an eight-hour day as the maximum.

"Later, when a democratic government was in power and rifts began to appear in the labor movement, the employers argued that it was unjust for all to work the same hours, whether their labor was light or heavy; they demanded longer hours for certain trades.

"The continual fall of the mark made it in general easy for German industrialists to capture foreign markets, and to strengthen their economic position. The French occupation of the Ruhr and the consequent passive resistance brought industry almost completely to a standstill there. The capitalist press explained daily to the workers how the struggle against French capitalists and imperialists was essential to the preservation of the eight-hour day, and of other social legislation."

When passive resistance broke down in November, 1923, we read next, German employers made a renewed and violent attack on the eight-hour day. They are accused of having forgot the promises made during the period of passive resistance, and it is charged that hundreds of thousands in the Ruhr were without work, and some of the factories were closed. During the period of passive resistance, we are reminded, the Government had paid the workless 80 per cent. of their wages, but now these payments ceased. The stabilization of the mark was begun then, and when the

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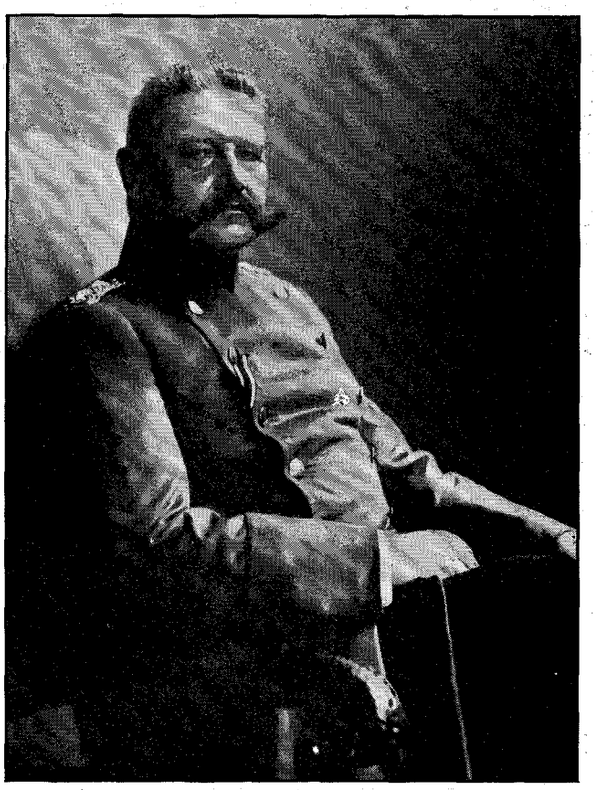

"A LEAP INTO THE UNKNOWN"

Is the phrase used to describe the election of "the Victor of Tannenberg," by German journals which are apprehensive of the future.

employers reinstated the workers they demanded "a recognition of pre-war working hours." Mr. Dabringhaus proceeds:

"That meant ten or twelve hours a day. After long negotiations a 57½-hour week in finishing industries was agreed upon, and 60 hours in the smelting works. The Trade Unions wanted at least to save the annual holiday and other advantages secured by agreement, and did not therefore call on the workers to fight the employers who had betrayed them.

"In certain places the workers had already accepted the employers' terms, so eager were they to get to work; in others they struck, but after three weeks their resistance broke down.

"And so the German workers lost the eight-hour day; not indeed altogether. According to the latest figures some sixty per cent. still enjoy it, for hardly any but the large industrialists succeeded in abolishing it. Nevertheless, many who did not understand the circumstances lost faith in the Trade Unions.

"A Government order restored the three-shift system in the smelting and coke furnaces from March 1 of this year. This gave back the eight-hour day to some two thousand men who had hitherto been working twelve hours on the two-shift system. In the finishing trades the 57½-hour week has been reduced to 56 hours from April 1."

It is alleged by this labor authority that German employers always base their resistance to any shortening of working hours on their inability to compete, saying that the burdens on German industry under the Dawes plan are too heavy. This, the present writer admits, is "a much-debated point, both in Germany and abroad." The occupation of the Ruhr and passive resistance, we are then informed, destroyed all connection with foreign markets, and 20,000 employees were discharged at the end of the year 1923. Early this year, it is related, it became known that Krupps were in serious financial straits, and at the end of May another 5,000 are to be dismissed, and certain shops closed down altogether. Because there is no other employment to speak of in Essen, a large proportion of those previously let go are still without work, and this writer adds that in no industrial country are working conditions and wages worse than in Germany.

SPAIN'S "IRELAND"

A NEW IRELAND is said to be in full process of formation in Catalonia, northeast Spain, because of the drastic measures reported to have been adopted by the Spanish Directorate in order to stifle Catalonian ambitions for independence which date back to the fifteenth century. The danger-point in the progress of unrest, we learn from the press, was the suppression of the Catalan Mancomunitat, an administrative Catalan Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, which has been functioning for eleven years. According to the Paris *Revue Bleue*, the history of the Mancomunitat is as follows:

"This body was a union or administrative federation of the four provinces that formerly made up the principality of Catalonia. It was established in 1913 by the Dato Cabinet, and was installed with great pomp in Barcelona, on April 6, 1914.

"The Mancomunitat had an Assembly of Congressmen from the four provinces, elected by popular vote. It met twice a year It elected a Permanent Council formed by a chairman and eight counselors. Each counselor was in charge of a given department, as follows: Education, Transports, Hydraulic Works, Railroads and Telephones, Agriculture, Hygiene, Public Welfare, Finances.

"The results achieved in ten years are well-nigh unbelievable It established schools and universities of all kinds, public libraries, meteorological stations, museums, etc. It built more than 6,000 kilometers of telephone lines, and installed the telephone in 400 towns. It built 800 kilometers of good roads, and established hospitals throughout the region. It founded saving banks and cooperatives everywhere. It lent money to farmers and industrialists. Its budget of 1914 amounted to 340,000 pesetas. In 1923 it reached 33,000,000. (At present the peseta

THE HINDENBURG REPUTATION

"Even his radical enemies have no word to say against the purity of his character."

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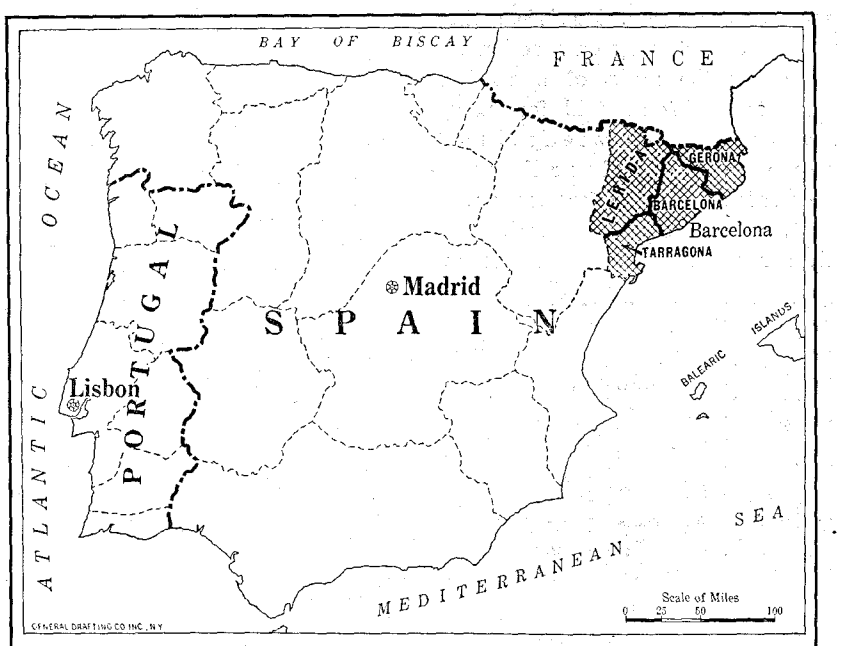
is worth about 14.48 cents.) It replaced or created all services needed in the region, and was suppressed because it showed too plainly to the Spanish people the benefits resulting from regional autonomy, which had been so reluctantly conceded by the Government."

The Catalonian stand is revealed in the organ of the Separatist party, the *Catalan Bulletin*, which says:

"Catalonia has been dominated by Spain against her will. The four Catalan provinces practically bear the whole weight of the Spanish budget. The value of the industrial production of Catalonia was 4,500,000,000 pesetas, i. e., seventy-five per cent. of the total industrial production of Spain.

"Taxes are enormous. The Catalan flag is forbidden. The Catalan language is persecuted. Catalan societies are suppressed by force, and schools have been closed. Papers have been suppressed, and all songs and national dances forbidden under heavy fines. From the Catalan New University 200 professors have been dismissed. Teachers, priests, public servants, and others, known to sympathize with Catalan separatism have been persecuted and banished. Search of private houses is a daily occurrence. Wholesale arrests and banishment are constantly taking place. Terror reigns in the Catalan provinces, and an unprecedented upheaval is likely to break out at an early date."



"KEY OF THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN"

Spain's four Catalonian provinces which would like to be independent.

The withdrawal of the privilege of teaching the Catalan tongue, and other prerogatives, it appears from the Spanish press, has stirred some resentment even among the Catalans who favor a rapprochement with Spain. According to the Madrid *A, B, C*, the Mancomunitat stood for the unification of the four Catalonian provinces of Gerona, Barcelona, Lerida and Tarragona into one body, and employed all its influence to further separation between Madrid and these four provinces. At the same time this daily remarks:

"It is as yet too early to predict what the discontinuance of the Mancomunitat will mean. The dissolution pact is one of those basic changes of policy whose result may be of the gravest consequences, because it is a clear departure from the conciliatory attitude hitherto adopted. It involves more freedom and responsibility for the municipalities."

While most Spanish papers agree that Catalan nationalism purposes to wipe out the present lines of the four provinces, and form a solid block of area free from the yoke of Madrid, still some of them are skeptical of the effects of the dissolution act. Thus the Madrid *Imparcial* thinks it will embitter the Catalonians, without bringing them to realize the importance of remaining united with Spain to work together for its welfare, and this daily says:

"Theoretically, the revocation act may look perfect. We believe, nevertheless, that it does not go to the root of the problem. New alinements of provincial divisions, changes of names, or attributes, in no way ameliorate public conditions. Income and taxation still are the same. Despite all that has been said and done, we shall still witness the disgraceful spectacle of hospitals without funds, and their patients starving and unattended."

On the other hand, *El Debate*, a warm supporter of Spain's Military Directorate, considers the measure of great significance for the future of the country, and it observes:

"The suppression of the Mancomunitat must be noted on the credit side of the Directorate. It is a priceless contribution to the nation's welfare, and compares most favorably with the achievements of any of our public men."

A great incidental conflict is carried on between the Catalonian industrialists and the Madrid authorities, who are said to be constantly at loggerheads. Their relationship was not improved, we are told, by Spain's negotiation of a commercial treaty with Germany, which has incensed them so greatly that the industrialists are reported to be giving open support to the sympathizers of Separatism. It is alleged that this Spanish-German commercial agreement inflicts great damage on Catalonian industries, because it yields enormous advantages to products of German manufacture which, through tariff concessions, can be sold at a far less price than the same sort of goods produced by the Catalans. As an official pronouncement we find in the Spanish press a defense of the Government's action by Gen. Primo de Rivera, President of the Military Directorate, who is quoted as follows:

"The work of the Catalonian Mancomunitat has been highly destructive. In its eleven years of existence this organization has eradicated all affection for Spain, and has fomented rebellion and Separatism.

"The Mancomunitat has also been an administrative failure. The liabilities piled up against a few public works total more than 70,000,000 pesetas, and in order to secure funds, it was lately forced to pay in commissions to the banks the equivalent of a full year's interest on the sum sought. Thanks to this clever manipulation, it was in a position to lavish on certain communities amounts far greater than they could normally expect. But on the other hand these beneficiaries are to-day pledged to the repayment of loans out of proportion to their income. Above party lines and regional interests stands the greatness of Spain; and the existence of a State within the State is inadmissible."

On this point it is interesting to note among the claims of the partizans of Separatism this, that Catalanism is not merely a local Spanish problem but an international one as well. These Catalan enthusiasts advance the theory that Catalonia is the key of the western Mediterranean, and that it could easily control the western side and center of the quadrangle formed by the great sea. The establishment of a Catalonian republic in the territory whose friendly inclination toward France is traditional, it is hinted in some quarters, would make France the master of the Mediterranean and greatly influence the Morocco question.

Sympathy for the Catalonians is found in certain sections of the French press, as, for instance, the Paris *Homme Libre*, which praises the work of the Mancomunitat and declares it placed Catalonia "on a level with the standards of civilization of the rest of Europe—and this was not agreeable to the men in Madrid."

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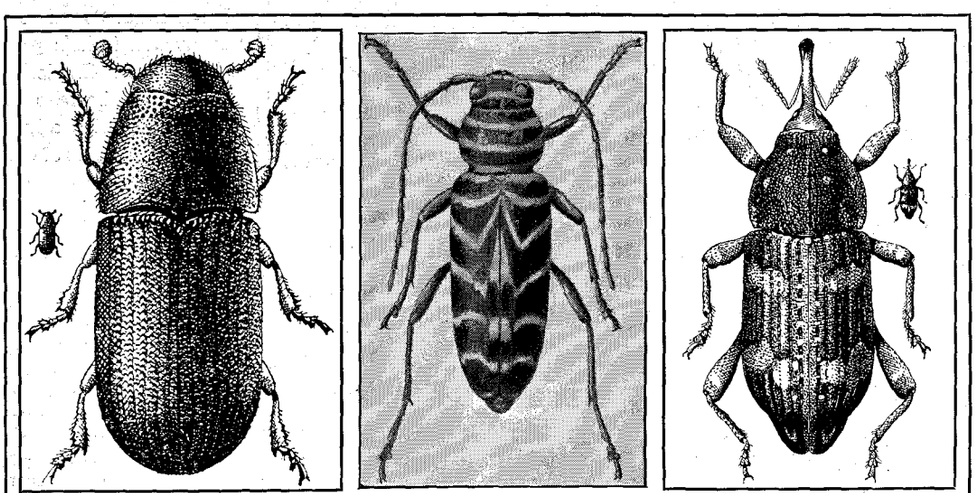
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

INSECT FOES OF OUR FORESTS

THE DESTRUCTION OF NATIVE chestnut-trees by a fungoid pest introduced from China is a painfully familiar phenomenon of recent years. But it is, perhaps, not so generally known that insect pests may on occasion work corresponding havoc, decimating the ranks of a particular species of tree over wide territories. We are told, for example, that prior to 1850 the larch or tamarack was fairly abundant from the Atlantic coast to the Great Lakes; but a little insect known as the larch worm marked this tree for its own, and practically exterminated it, after successive invasions. A similar fate has befallen the spruce and fir in many regions; the spruce budworm having been rampant on successive occasions—1807, 1878, 1910—with long intervals between, during which a new growth of trees developed. It is reported that the most recent outbreak, lasting from 1910 to 1921, killed from 25 to 75 per cent. of the larger firs and a somewhat smaller percentage of the spruce in Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec. In *The Nature Magazine* (Washington), T. E. Snyder, of the Government Bureau of Entomology, telling of these depredations, goes on to say that the destructive budworm, after devastating, in the aggregate, about 600,000 square miles of eastern woodland, has migrated toward the western coast, already having defoliated extensive forested areas of Douglas fir and Engelmann spruce in northern and central Idaho and in the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, and constituting a menace, the checking of which is a problem not yet solved. Meantime another insect, the Western pine beetle, has destroyed yellow pine timber in southern Oregon and northern California to the estimated value of $3,000,000; and the Federal Government and private timber owners are cooperating to fight the insect invasion, by felling infested trees and burning the bark; 200 square miles of territory having thus been cleaned up in 1922, at a cost of over $55,000. As to this forest enemy and the method of fighting it, Mr. Snyder writes:

"Bark beetles are the most destructive insect enemies of the coniferous or soft-wood forests of North America. Living, healthy trees are attacked by swarms of the small, dark and cylindrical adult Dendroctonus bark beetles, which bore through the bark on the main trunk and excavate their egg galleries in the cambium or inner living tissue between the bark and the wood. This weakens the tree and the larvæ hatching from the eggs excavate burrows between the parent egg galleries, completely girdling the trees, causing their death. These bark beetles concentrate on and kill the largest and most merchantable timber. By harvesting the mature and over-mature trees and protecting the second growth by keeping the bark beetles under control, the serious epidemics which have periodically been so destructive to our forests, particularly in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions and in the Northeastern and Southeastern States, will be prevented.

"By the proper use of control methods advocated by the Bureau of Entomology, these insects can be controlled and their damage reduced to a minimum at very little expense. The trees must be felled and the bark peeled from the main trunks. In case of the mountain pine and Black Hills beetles, which breed next to the wood, it is not necessary to burn the bark; but in case of the Western pine beetle and Southern pine beetle, which develop in the outer bark, it is necessary to burn the bark after peeling. Where the timber is small and the bark can be spread in full sunlight at an air temperature of 85 degrees Fahrenheit the bark will reach a temperature of 110–115 degrees, which will kill the larvæ, pupæ and adults. This solar heat method of control can be used to supplement the burning method, especially during the season when burning is dangerous, due to the forest-fire menace."



WESTERN PINE BEETLE — LOCUST BORER — WHITE PINE WEEVIL

HERE ARE THE FELLOWS THAT DO THE MISCHIEF

Yet another destructive invader that attacks plantations of pine and spruce, particularly in New England, is the white-pine weevil. It specializes in the destruction of the terminal shoot, causing abnormal development of trees so injured. Says Mr. Snyder:

"Open, rapid-growing pure stands or plantations are more susceptible to injury; dense, slow-growing pure stands or mixed stands of pine, other conifers, or hardwoods, are least liable to attack. Closer planting will thus be unfavorable to weevil injury and even if the terminals are killed, the shade of these denser stands will enable the lateral branches to produce an upward growth and the dominant one soon repairs the damage.

"The locust borer (Cyllene robiniæ Forst.) attacks healthy living locust trees and in addition to causing wormhole defects in the wood, often kills the tree or renders the wood unfit for any use except fuel. The death of the tree is caused principally by injuries to the cambium, resulting from repeated attacks.

"So extensive is the damage to natural growth and plantations that it has been considered unprofitable to grow locust trees for shade, timber, or for the purpose of furnishing fence-posts.

"It has recently been discovered, however, that plantations of this tree can be protected successfully from the borer and grown profitably on a commercial scale if the locusts are planted in thick stands or mixed with other trees so as to produce a densely shaded condition and natural pruning during the first ten to fifteen years of growth.

"These few instances of devastation will serve to illustrate the enormous amount of injury insects are capable of causing to our forests. Entomologists and foresters must be constantly on guard to prevent epidemics and to devise new methods for insect control."

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COCAIN ADDICTS STOP SOON

HUMAN BEINGS can not continue taking cocain indefinitely, nor can a tolerance to this dangerous drug be built up as is commonly supposed. Prof. A. L. Tatum of the University of Chicago has found this as a result of experiments and observations in the university laboratory of physiological chemistry and pharmacology, we read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Says *The Bulletin:*

"Taking cocain away from an habitual user has no more disastrous effect than taking tobacco away from a confirmed smoker, Dr. Tatum maintains, since the body does not require the continuance of the drug, once it has been withdrawn. The contrary is true of morphin, the drug to which cocain addicts often turn. Experiments recently completed on laboratory animals show that cocain addicts, after a considerable period of time, suffer from a poisoning which produces tissue degeneration, causing painful physiological reactions that force them to abandon the habit. 'Cocain administered to laboratory animals develops an increased sensitivity toward the drug,' Professor Tatum explains. 'This is in confirmation of results obtained by other investigators. Cocain poisoning over a considerable length of time produces tissue degeneration. Similar degenerative changes produced by other means such as phosphorus- or chloroform-poisoning increase the sensitivity toward cocain. Consequently it is our view that the increased sensitivity in laboratory animals has its basis in cell injury.' Addicts 'cured' of the cocain habit can go back at once to the dosage used at the height of their so-called addiction with no excessive or exaggerated effects, contrary to morphin addiction, in which case after a cure the subject must begin again with a small dosage with gradually increasing dosages as he redevelops a tolerance. Cocain addiction is usually of relatively short duration, estimated from one to three years, when the subjects voluntarily stop the use of cocain because of the undesirable effects. The absence of a developed human tolerance, lack of abstinence symptoms on withdrawal, and the short course of the addiction, all point to a similarity of bodily effects on man and laboratory animals; man and laboratory animals differ essentially in their psychic reactions, which is the basis of the human addiction. The lower animal counterpart of the human cocain psychosis has so far never been discovered."

THE TREE IN DEATH DESTROYING ITS DESTROYERS

Its blazing bark kills the beetles and saves the rest of the forest.

Illustrations by courtesy of *The Nature Magazine* (Washington)

HOME FOR THE BEETLE, BUT DEATH FOR THE TREE

Galleries of the Western pine beetle. The beetles lay eggs in these galleries in the inner living tissue between the bark and the wood of trees and kill the trees by girdling them.

PHILADELPHIA WAGES LEAD THE WORLD—In the matter of real wages, according to an investigation made by the British Ministry of Labor, as reported in the official *Labor Gazette*, Philadelphia leads all other cities. *The Manufacturers' Association Bulletin* (Trenton) quotes the British figures; notes that "real" wages in London are taken arbitrarily as the basis for comparison; and explains the import of the qualifying adjective as follows:

"The selection of Philadelphia as the representative American city may be objected to by many on the ground that Philadelphia wages are lower than Chicago or New York wages. This may be true of money wages, but there is an offset in lower living costs; and it is 'real wages' that the British figures attempt to measure.

City	*Average Real Wage*
Philadelphia, U. S. A.	221
Ottawa, Canada	164
Sydney, Australia	144
London, England	100
Amsterdam, Holland	85
Christiania, Norway	80
Stockholm, Sweden	80
Paris, France	74
Berlin, Germany	63
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia	57
Brussels, Belgium	54
Milan, Italy	50
Madrid, Spain	48
Rome, Italy	48
Vienna, Austria	46
Lisbon, Portugal	29

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HOW PARIS PICKS ITS MOTORMEN

A SKILLED MOTORMAN OR CHAUFFEUR may now be selected, either in actuality, or merely with possibility of future performance, solely within the walls of a laboratory. How this is now done in Paris, and with the aid of what machines the tests are made, is described by Mr. Gouineau, instructor in engineering in the University of Toulouse, writing in *Le Monde Illustré* (Paris). The recent establishment by Mr. Paul Painlevé of a laboratory for selecting machinists has again, he says, brought psychotechnics to notice. This is not the first time that this science, still generally unknown to the great public, has made itself talked about, for Vandais, another Frenchman, made known its applications as early as 1700. He continues:

"Psychotechnics, or more simply stated, the art of rationally organizing human labor, has been applied this time to the selection of bus and car motormen.

"It is due to the Parisian transportation company and to its active technical director, Mr. Bacqueyrisse, that a marvelous laboratory has been created, where psychologists, physiologists and engineers join their efforts in the rational selection of those to whose care hundreds of thousands of human lives are daily entrusted. Before opening this laboratory it was necessary to analyze, from the psychophysiologic point of view, the work of the motorman. This difficult task was entrusted to Mr. J.-M. Lahy, head of the psychological department in the *Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes*. He studied all the motions made by the driver in the various circumstances of his professional life, both in the operation of the motor apparatus and in that of safety. When these analyses had been finished, a list was made of the mental and motor functions that play a part in the work of the mechanic—muscular strength, motor suggestibility, the appreciation of speeds and distances, the rapidity of motor reactions, diffused attention, etc. Then it was necessary to choose or devise apparatus to test these various aptitudes.

"In the first place, the muscular aptitudes are tested by two simple devices—the dynamograph and the machine for measuring motor suggestibility. The former consists of a rubber bulb filled with mercury and mounted on a glass tube. The subject, pressing on the bulb, causes the mercury to rise in the tube and act upon a registering stylus. The pressure of the heavy metal causes the candidate to relax his grasp little by little; the descent of the mercury is the more rapid as the subject is more easily fatigued.

"The aptitudes for the appreciation of speeds and distances are measured with the tachodometer, which is a table twelve feet long on which may be moved two small vehicles at different speeds. These are placed sometimes near each other at one end, and sometimes one at each end. When they are put in motion the subject is required to tell, as quickly as possible, where they will meet.

"'Diffused attention' is the aptitude possest by persons who receive excitations variable in kind and intensity, of responding to them by determinate reactions, exact and rapid. This psychologic function is most important.

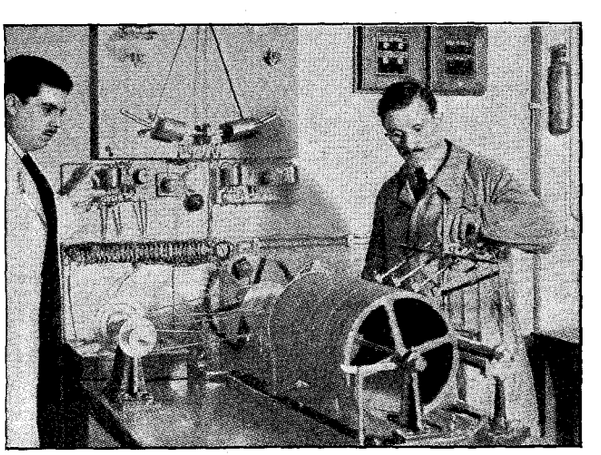
"The subject is placed in a dark room, seated on a motorman's chair; he has before him a large screen surrounded by nine electric lamps—three red, three white, three green. While various moving pictures intended to distract his attention are thrown on the screen, the lamps are first lighted in a fixt order and rhythm and then interspersed with bells of different pitches. The subject must then react by means of handles or pedals of different kinds, according to a code arranged in advance. The visual and auditive stimulants, as well as the reactions of the subject, are registered on a cylinder, so that the results of the test may be analyzed by noting the errors or omissions of the subject and the speed of his responses.

"Such are the principal tests constituting the preliminary selection. In addition to these, or when it is desired to study the reactions of a motorman already in service, the subject is placed in psychological conditions indentical with, or similar to, those to which he is actually subjected in his work. For this purpose there is a car platform provided with the usual control and safety devices. Before the motorman is a screen on which are thrown all the possible incidents of a trip through city streets. The projection is managed by the motorman's controller. Each incident on the film is recorded as an 'excitation,' and also the bell-signals and the motorman's motions.

"What is the real value of such a method? The comparison of the theoretical value of a motorman, thus obtained, with his actual professional value, may enlighten us on this matter. Of

THE STREET ON THE SCREEN

Just as we sometimes see them at the movies, before the student motorman pass on a screen all the incidents on the street—vehicles cutting across, horses, pedestrians stopping on the track, etc. He must work his controls to meet all these situations, and his movements are registered.



TRYING TO DISTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THE MOTORMAN, WHO MUST NOT LOSE HIS SELF-CONTROL

The motorman, seen at the left, must work the handles and pedals according to signals made by moving pictures, lights and bells, and every move he makes is registered on the cylinder at the right so that the results of the test may be analyzed.

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Courtesy of the General Electric Company

NIAGARA "MADE OPTICALLY GLORIOUS AT NIGHT BY SEARCHLIGHT ILLUMINATION"

27 persons classed as fit by the psychotechnical laboratory of Paris, 23 were found good and four bad, from the professional point of view. Eleven candidates rejected by the laboratory were all classed bad or very bad in a professional examination. Such a coincidence is suggestive from all points of view."

NIAGARA IN THE LIMELIGHT

"NATURE'S GREATEST SPECTACLE" is to be made still more spectacular by Art. Otherwise stated, Niagara is to be made optically glorious at night by searchlight illumination—twenty-four searchlights, having an aggregate of one billion three hundred and twenty million candlepower. The idea, it appears, is not new. As long ago as 1884, a primitive attempt to illuminate the Falls at night was made by Albert Bierstadt, by exploding a quantity of gun-powder on the rocky ledge beneath the American Falls, for the entertainment of a party of English railroad men. That was a small beginning. But in 1907 a large-scale temporary demonstration of illuminating possibilities was made by the director of the Illuminating Engineering Laboratory of the General Electric Company, W. D'A. Ryan, whose account of that experiment, together with a description of the new project of permanent illumination, appears in the current issue of *Light* (Cleveland). The present plan, indeed, Mr. Ryan tells us, is in effect the culmination of his earlier experiment. Mechanical progress, in particular the work on military searchlights, has made more powerful and efficient apparatus available, and the permanent Niagara installation will supply 30 per cent. more light than was used in the temporary demonstration of 1907. The flux of light will be adequate to light the Canadian and the American Falls simultaneously, even under adverse atmospheric conditions. Says Mr. Ryan:

"Our 1907 tests showed that the best general results are obtained when Goat Island is lighted, and incandescent floodlights of increased intensity will therefore be positioned there. Additional floodlights will be used to illuminate the rapids, above the Falls. But the main barrage of light will be directed at the American and Canadian Falls themselves.

"With the decreasing cost of light brought about by advances in the illuminating art, and with the increasing number of potential tourists created by the automobile and by general prosperity, conditions have fast been approaching the point where appropriate lighting of nature's most popular spectacle would be inevitable. And yet a tremendous volume of preliminary negotiations and arrangements was necessary before the work could be started, because two countries and two cities were involved. The cities of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and Niagara Falls, New York, together with the Victoria Park Commission and the Ontario Power Company, finally pledged their support. An expenditure of $60,000 will be required for the installation and for its operation during the first year.

"Each searchlight contains a 125-ampere arc, and is thirty-six inches in diameter. The platform on which they are mounted is to be concealed by shrubs and evergreens so that the beauty of the surroundings will not be marred. All of the searchlights are located on the Canadian side, at a point near the transformer house of the Ontario Power Company, by which company the necessary electrical energy is to be contributed. Beams projected from this elevation will penetrate effectively the high, fine mists and reach the main bodies of falling water.

"It is planned to have the Falls illuminated four hours nightly. On special occasions or, if desired, as often as once a week, trained manipulators will execute light-and-color drills with the searchlights. Varicolored beams may be radiated in all directions, making a veritable Aurora Borealis. Or, the beams may be concentrated on one Fall; distributed over both; or shot into the heavens to be visible seventy-five miles or more.

"The Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce is planning a rather extensive exposition which will feature electricity for a period of ten days and nights. On the night of June 8, there will be an electrical parade with illuminated floats, which will terminate in the official dedication of the new lighting. On this night for the first time there will be colored drills and fireworks."

OUTSIDE THE UNIVERSE

WHETHER THERE CAN BE more than one universe is perhaps a matter of definition rather than of fact. But in any event, it appears, according to the newest reports from the astronomers, that there are other systems of suns lying millions of light-years beyond the confines of the galactic system that we earth-bound mortals formerly supposed to represent the universe. This, after all, is only a reversion to the interpretation of nebulæ that was made by the elder Herschel, pioneer star-gazer of the latter part of the eighteenth century. But the matter has been much in dispute in astronomical circles; so the new evidence gathered at Mount Wilson, as reported before the American Philosophical Society recently, is regarded by Watson Davis, Managing Editor of *Science Service* (Washington), as having news interest. The observer is introduced by Mr. Davis as "the man who has penetrated the depths of space farther than any one else, living or dead." We read:

"He is Dr. Edwin H. Hubble, astronomer, who, with the aid of the largest telescope in the world, the great 100-inch, on Mount Wilson, California, has proved that minute patches of light, most of them not even visible to the naked eye, are actually great universes of stars similar to the Milky Way, that can be seen crossing the sky on a fine, clear night. That great eight-foot mirror, collecting faint light from distant nebulæ and imprinting it on photographic plates, has demonstrated that these seemingly gaseous clouds are in part composed of stars, many of them more gigantic than our sun.

"Dr. Hubble's researches furnish us with the material for

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reconstructing the history and development of our own stellar system, in which the earth is a mere dull dot and the sun but a faint insignificant light. First, if we may judge by these other stellar systems just discovered by the astronomer, our universe was an irregular conglomeration of stars and nebulosity. As the universe grew older it became more regular, it took on a spiral form, great arms of stars shot out in a sort of pinwheel shape, and finally the great mass of stars assumed a disk-like shape similar to that of our Milky Way. Out in the great laboratory of the heavens such processes are now going on.

"Dr. Hubble said that in the great nebulæ in the constellation of Andromeda twenty-three new stars had blazed forth in the last two years, indicating that things are moving faster there than in our own system."

NO MORE DEAF-MUTES

THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF DEAF-MUTISM is a goal set before preventive medicine by Paul Becquerel, writing in *Les Nouvelles Litteraires, Artistiques et Scientifiques* (Paris). He believes that it may be reached, not by teaching deaf-mutes to talk, as we are already doing with so large a measure of success, but by striking more deeply at the root of the trouble by ascertaining and combatting its ultimate causes. How this is being done, he explains to us. Writes Mr. Becquerel:

"Deaf-mutes are extremely common. In France alone there are 35,000 cases. In the United States, Graham Bell, who invented the telephone in the hope of enabling his deaf-mute wife to hear, estimated their number at more than 90,000. In general, there is one deaf-mute for 1,000 persons, and consequently more than a million now living.

"And in this estimate we do not include temporary deaf-mutes, the mentally insufficient and the thyroidians, whose organs of hearing are intact. The real deaf-mute is not diseased, as is too commonly imagined, nor is he mentally weak. He is a normal person whose mental faculties are as well developed as ours. He is dumb because he can not hear; he does not know how to use his organs of speech, nor to imitate the vocal sounds of those who speak to him.

"Now, noting these facts, numerous observers, since remote antiquity, using various artifices, have succeeded in making deaf-mutes talk. But it was not until the eighteenth century that a general method of instruction, both rational and effective, was devised.

"According to this method, by reading the formation of words on the lips, it is possible to 'hear with the eyes,' and, with practise, to imitate these formations and so pronounce words. To-day the oral method of 'demutization' is wonderfully perfected. Throughout the world 4,000 instructors are teaching it to more than 35,000 deaf-mute pupils.

"To this method has now been added that of cinematographic projection discovered by Marey. The first chronophotograph of speech was taken in 1891 by Marichelle. The cinema has thus become one of the most valuable aids in instruction. Thanks to it, geography, history, the natural sciences, and knowledge in general are acquired with astonishing facility.

"Finally, to complete their education and give them the means of earning a living, deaf-mutes are taught a manual trade or a liberal profession, according to their aptitudes. Afterwards, societies for placement and mutual aid—alas! too few and too poor!—assure them work and protect them against the increasing difficulties of existence.

"But all this admirable progress in making happier the lives of these unfortunates is not enough. Science demands more. To eradicate this evil, it must be attacked at its root. Now, what is it that causes deaf-mutism? We know to-day that it is due to lesions, produced at birth or in early infancy, which have their seat in the ear near the labyrinths and acoustic passages. What are their causes? According to an investigation made by M. de Parrel of the most carefully recorded cases, we find that two-thirds are due to microbian diseases that attack the new-born infant. Hereditary syphilis is responsible for 25 per cent., cerebro-spinal meningitis for 20 per cent., otitis and pharyngitis of the nursing child for 12 per cent., after-effects of scarlatina, typhoid, roseola and grippe for 11 per cent.

"The remaining third is due to various causes, of which consanguinity and familial deafness account for 15 per cent., and injuries, tumors and indeterminate accidents, often of syphilitic origin, for 17 per cent.

"These statistics are extremely interesting, for they indicate the methods to be followed in removing these causes.

"Already we have most effective weapons against syphilis, which is responsible for one-third of the cases. Not only can we detect it easily in the expectant mother and in new-born infants by serum diagnosis, which is becoming more and more exact, but we can cure it rapidly with intravenous arsenical injections.

"As for meningitis and other infectious diseases, it will be easy to limit their spread, and even to suppress them, if we apply antiseptic methods to them at the outset. There remain, then, the cases of hereditary deaf-mutism due to inheritance, consanguinity and familial deafness. To eliminate these, as Parrel tells us, social measures are necessary—that is, to regulate the marriage of syphilitics, near relatives, and the descendants of families in which deafness is common.

"In the light of these facts, we may then foresee our racial future with confidence. The methodical organization of hygiene and of social prophylaxis being perfected, cases of deaf-mutism will become rarer, and science will some day, let us hope, finally conquer this evil that she has already so greatly alleviated."

IS THE HONEY-BEE AN IMPOSTOR?

IF A WORKER is said to have been as busy as a bee, should we infer that he has been very busy indeed, or ought we to conclude that he has loafed on the job? To phrase such a question is to flout tradition. But that, apparently, is no more than certain government authorities have done, according to a writer in the New York *Commercial*, who tells us that the Department of Agriculture has announced the results of a study of the habits of the "much-vaunted and industrious honey-bee," with the startling conclusion that the average "worker" bee makes only thirty-two honey-gathering trips during its entire life, and collects a total of only eight-tenths of a gram, or about twelve good-sized drops, of nectar. The editorial writer, seemingly disposed to give the bee the benefit of the doubt, yet open to conviction, comments further:

"This information would surprize Langstroth, Quimby, Fabre, and all other patient investigators of the past who have credited the bee with a diligence and untiring industry that have no parallels in nature, if we except the ant.

"According to the experts of the department, one pound of honey represents the entire lifework of 567 bees.

"The bee has, up to now, been credited with activities which wear her out and bring her to an untimely end. She has been pictured as ceaselessly making long trips from the hive to the distant flowers and back again, her toil lasting from the very break of day until near sunset. When the matter of gathering nectar has ended for the time being, she has been described as either feeding the larvæ, molding wax into cell-forms, undergoing the apparently fearful strain of excreting wax scales, acting as one of a company on the footboard of the hive to use her wings in fanning a cool and drying breeze through the galleries of the hive that the heat may not melt the wax and sour the uncapped nectar in the cells, or as officiating as a guard of honor to the queen, or to serve in the humble capacity of a scullion and creature of all work.

"One and all the past close students of the activities of the hive have reported the unending energy of the worker bee. Fabre pictures her as finally dropping exhausted and dying from overwork among the flowers from which she has gathered her hitherto supposedly countless loads of sweet nectar.

"Bee hunters have always been able to locate the wild swarm by sprinkling flour on the back of the vagrant honey-gatherer who has been attracted by the pungent anise extract to his box trap. Their testimony is to the effect that a bee loads up with honey and makes a trip of one or more miles to her home, unloads and comes back for another cargo within an hour, and it would be difficult to convince an old ginseng digger and bee hunter that thirty-two honey-gathering trips total the lifework of the average healthy bee in the bright months of summer when the sun shines and the flowers are open.

"But science has often stept in to confound the unscientific who have believed firmly that they knew. Perhaps it is so this time. It will be interesting to learn what Dallas Lore Sharp has to say in the premises."

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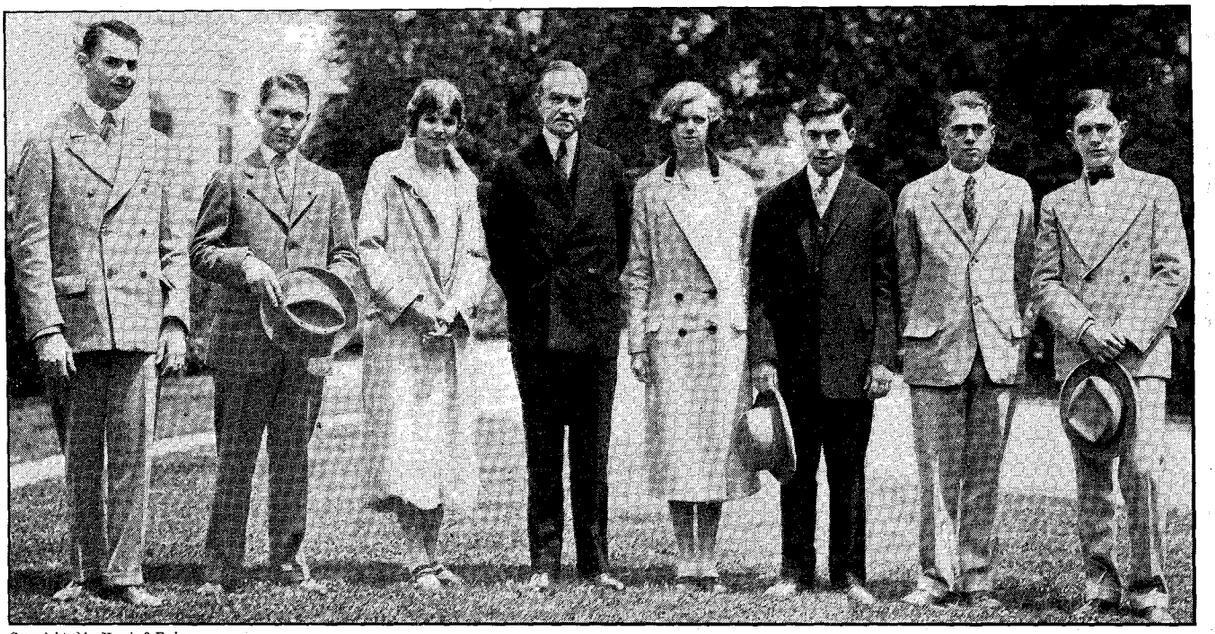
LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



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THE WHITE HOUSE ENTERTAINS AMERICA'S YOUNG ORATORS

From the reader's right: Robert Sessions, Birmingham, Ala., first prize; Eugene McElmeel, Los Angeles, second prize; Max N. Kroloff, Sioux City, Ia., third prize; Flora Longenecker, Ilion, N. Y., fourth prize; President Coolidge; Asenath Graves, Washington, D. C., fifth prize; George Stansell, Chicago, sixth prize; Philip Glatfelter, Columbia, Pa., seventh prize.

YOUNG EXALTERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

TO MOUNT ON THE SHOULDERS of 1,500,000 school fellows is no small honor for the winner of the national oratorical contest recently held in Washington. But he looks modest enough not to be unduly elated. He is the second winner of the prize for the best oration on the subject of the Constitution of the United States, the winner of last year having a somewhat smaller number of competitors, but carrying off the honor of being the first in the field. As many thousands of our readers doubtless know, the contest is a "newspaper contribution toward better citizenship," the undertaking being sponsored by a number of newspapers throughout the country, and designed to further an intensive study of the Constitution. Approximately 16,000 high schools have the past year been engaged in the contest and 1,500,000 orations and essays have been prepared. A statement furnished us by Mr. Joseph S. Joplin, Manager of the Better America Federation, gives the inception and early development of the idea:

"The Better America Federation of California is credited by a bulletin of the Constitution Anniversary Association of Chicago, in March, 1924, as the organization which inspired this tremendous educational program. It was during the fall of 1921 and spring of 1922 that the Better America Federation engaged Hon. Harry F. Atwood, author of 'Back to the Republic' and 'Safeguarding American Ideals,' to make a series of addresses on the Constitution. For the space of nine months, Mr. Atwood addrest the most important men's and women's clubs and organizations throughout California, being received with great enthusiasm. May 18, 1922, he addrest a luncheon meeting of prominent men and women at the Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, California. Mr. Harry Chandler of the Los Angeles *Times* presided. At this meeting, Mr. Chandler conceived the idea of conducting an oratorical contest on the Constitution in the schools of that State. The school year 1922-23 witnessed the fulfilment when over 8,000 orations were prepared by students in the public and non-public schools of senior high school rank, the final contest being held in the Los Angeles high school, when prizes aggregating $5,000 were awarded.

"As a result, Mr. Chandler appointed Mr. Randolph Leigh to direct a similar campaign in connection with the newspapers in many of the large cities in various States.

"The American Bar Association, National Association for Constitutional Government, Constitution Anniversary Association, and other patriotic organizations, all gave heartiest support to the movement. It has received endorsement from men and women of national prominence in every walk of life. President Coolidge, speaking at the final meeting of the First National Contest, held in Washington, said: 'The National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution represents the most effective method of enlisting the interest of the young men and women of America in the study of our governmental institutions.'"

The first prize of $2,000 was awarded to fifteen-year-old Robert Sessions, of Birmingham, Alabama, the youngest of the seven final contestants. The judges were Chief Justice Taft, Justice Van Deventer, Justice Butler, and Justice Sanford, of the United States Supreme Court, and Attorney-General Sargent. The winning oration was printed in full in many papers. From the Washington *Star* we cite some paragraphs following those that were mainly expository in matter:

"It is nearly a century ago since Lord Macaulay, arguing against the stability of a republic, said: 'As for America, we appeal to the twentieth century.' Ladies and gentlemen, in all the splendor of its achievement, the twentieth century is here—and the old ship of state is proudly sailing on. The Constitution

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went into effect 136 years ago, during which time there has surely been enough to test its fiber. Since that time this country has passed through the fires of civil war and established once for all the fact that this is a union of States, 'one and inseparable.' The thirteen States, with a population of three and one-half million, have grown to forty-eight States, with a population of over one hundred million. In the World War we loaned the Allies over ten billion dollars, raised four million troops on this side, two million of whom went across to fight Germany on French soil in defense of liberty for all the nations of the world.

"Yet the Constitution, as it stands to-day, tho it has been molded by judicial interpretation and broadened by usage and amendments to keep pace with the step of the mighty growing nation, is the same Constitution in its sacred guaranty of individual liberty.

"This heritage of liberty, safeguarded and bequeathed in trust to us by the fathers of '87—what shall we of this generation do with it? The answer is clear. We must pass the priceless treasure on, unshackled and secure, to the next generation. The challenge is to you and me and every one who loves this country and enjoys the 'blessings of liberty' under the American flag.

"Soon after the adoption of the Constitution and before it went into effect Washington, in a letter to La Fayette, wrote these significant words: 'The Government can never be in danger of degenerating into a monarchy, an oligarchy, an aristocracy or any other despotic or oppressive form so long as there shall remain any virtue in the body of the people.' Ladies and gentlemen, the words of Washington clearly point the way to the task before us. We must maintain virtue in the body of the people."

On the question of the Constitution's purpose "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," an interesting paragraph occurs:

"In considering this part of the founders' purpose we should never lose sight of the fact that they drew a broad and vital distinction between liberty and license. They aimed at government without despotism and liberty without anarchy. Rational liberty was what they wanted—that liberty tempered by self-restraint. To them the despotism of democracy was no better than the despotism of an oligarchy. The tyranny of the majority was as much to be dreaded as the tyranny of a monarch. They aimed to protect the minority as well as the majority."

This paragraph, taken in connection with the young man's final sentences, brings together his thoughts on the themes most under public discussion to-day:

"For one thing, we must face with courage, good temper and common sense that question touching the assimilation of the foreign element of our population. No doubt the laws should be better regulated and our efforts at assimilation more intelligent and efficient. We would not be misunderstood. To all those who would come from other lands to help us preserve the fundamentals of our Government and make this a better country in which to live, we would extend the heartiest welcome; but we should never yield the right to be judge of standards. We would have the world to know that the mere coming to this country entails a solemn obligation and it is ours to see that the obligation is met.

"Again, we should further the popular means of increasing interest in and reverence for the Constitution of our country so that it will be reverenced no longer as an abstraction but as a vital thing, understood and valued. Beginning in the home and public schools of the land, we should instil greater respect for law and order, which is not blind acceptance of arbitrary control but willing obedience to what is right and reasonable. We should educate the masses in the duties of good citizenship, in a better understanding and appreciation of the spirit of the American Government, in the broader meanings of patriotism and a stronger devotion to the flag and the glorious things for which it stands.

"Let there be virtue in the body of the people and we shall hand down to 'our posterity' those 'blessings of liberty' bought with the blood of the patriots of old and preserved by the fathers in the finest example of free government the world has ever known."

Felicitations naturally appear in the newspapers of the prize-winning States. We can not quote them all, so content ourselves with something from the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"We are not surprized that the South should come in first. Its inherited traditions exalt oratory.

"As repeated in Washington the addresses of the seven were mostly temperate, restrained and along customary lines of Constitutional defense. George Stansell, of Chicago, however, let himself loose:

"'We understand, as never before, how the Constitution of the United States, bathed in the blood of the Revolution, cleansed in the tears of the mothers and widows of the Civil War, glorified in the awful vastness of the late World War, rests in the shadow of the American Eagle as he soars about the fluttering Stars and Stripes, and is the supreme offering of mankind upon the altar of Liberty.'

"'Bathed in the blood of the Revolution' is, of course, too great a flight of fancy. It was full five years between the end of the Revolution and the framing of the Constitution, and blood dries up fast.

"President Coolidge delivered an address, but did not listen to the orators. That was regrettable. He missed far more than he imagined he was missing."

The Des Moines *Capital* speaks of the million and a half preliminary contestants who claim attention even beyond that given "the final triumph of a national champion":

"Interest in the contest is increasing each year and in the course of a few years the total number of high school students preparing orations will run far into the millions. Even at this early date, the contest represents the largest interscholastic competition in the country. No other match of intelligence and skill is so completely organized on a nation-wide basis. No other contest goes to the President of the United States and to members of the United States Supreme Court for the final decision. No other scholastic meet is sponsored, promoted and financed by representative newspapers in large cities throughout the United States.

"Here is a contest based on mental and moral excellence which in a brief period has gained a standing at least equal to that of any athletic meet. Nor is the contest wholly academic; its theme concerns the every-day pursuits of American citizenship."

Soon we are to see the same effort made by representatives of various college student bodies through the country, and it need surprize no one to see an international competition ensue with some such theme as democracy.

DECLINING IRISH DRAMA—Every theatergoer remembers the visit of the Abbey Theater Company to America and the uproar occasioned by the production of "The Playboy of the Western World." Everybody talked of the Irish literary revival and the plays of Synge, Yeats and Lady Gregory were part of the backbone of Little Theaters. But nothing is heard of the Abbey Company now, tho some of its former members may be found on our stage. Andrew E. Malone declares in *The Nineteenth Century* that very little of consequence has been done by the once active Irish play-writers during the past ten years. In fact—

"At present the supply of Irish plays would seem to have almost ceased, and the Abbey Theater is given over to revivals of Goldsmith, Ibsen, and Shaw. The Irish literary movement began with poetry, developed into drama, and now apparently has settled down to novels. The novel is today the accepted medium for Irish writers as the play was ten or fifteen years ago, and the quality of the programs submitted by the Abbey Theater has suffered in consequence. That may be but a passing phase; it may be that when the political turmoil has ceased the drama will have a new life. The years of turmoil through which Ireland has passed, from the great Dublin strike of 1913 to the civil warfare of 1923, will have provided material enough for powerful drama. This material is already being exploited by Sean O'Casey, and it may be that to the writers named will be added many others who have so far written only trivial plays, or who perhaps have never written at all. The Irish dramatic movement has had its years of brilliance and its years of decline. Perhaps the years of decline are near their end and a new era of brilliance is about to dawn. The work of the Dublin Drama League, which produces only the work of non-Irish dramatists, will aid considerably toward this end. It is well that Irish dramatists and potential dramatists should know something of the drama of other countries, and this knowledge may conduce to a stimulation, and perhaps a new orientation, of the drama in Ireland."

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AMY LOWELL

"A PRINCIPALITY AND A POWER" is the resounding phrase the New York *Herald Tribune* uses in describing Amy Lowell. Her principality was modern poetry, mainly in the realm of "free verse," tho her title for it was "cadenced" verse; and the power that she wielded was almost autocratic in that realm. If her adherents are beginning to fall away from her standard, she herself remained stanch to the last, and her sudden death at her home in Brookline on May 12 was like the dethroning of a princess. Her vitality was such that no one thought of her as nearing the finish of her work. "As a personality in American literature, and perhaps in the world literature of the present moment, Amy Lowell was unique," says Mr. E. F. Edgett, the literary editor of the Boston *Transcript*. When she became known as a poet she had already passed the age of thirty, when singing is not to be expected except from those who have already tried their voices. Her last work was the "John Keats," and here her fame will be secure, whatever tides of fashion beat upon her poetry. She was born in New England, but "there was little of New England in herself or in her work," says Mr. Edgett. When she took the limelight, she kept its rays turning in her direction. Mr. Edgett has held a position of advantage to observe, and his estimate is by the book, tho not bookish:

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A MODERN OF THE MODERNS

Amy Lowell "cast the past to the four winds of heaven. She lived in the present, she lived for the present, she worked and wrote for the future."

"In many ways, the name of Amy Lowell was better known than her work. Multitudes had heard of her, but few had read her poetry, and fewer still could analyze and explain its inmost meaning. She was a poet more for the reviewers and the essayists than for the readers, a poet with a message, a poet with supreme confidence in herself, a poet who was certain to be misunderstood, and as frequently misrepresented. This was not the essence of her fame, but it was a part of it.

"In brief, Amy Lowell was a modern of the moderns. Despite the fact that she was a woman who must have had the New England tradition in her blood, despite the fact that she lived within the confines of Greater Boston all her life, despite the fact that Boston and all it means must have been the inspiration of her childhood, few American writers had less of Boston in their heart and soul. She cast the past to the four winds of heaven. She lived in the present, she lived for the present, she worked and wrote for the future.

"Least of all was she, as might have been expected, a literary descendant of any of the famous men and women who have made the New England tradition. She had nothing of the lyric feeling of Longfellow, nothing of the spiritual fire of her kinsman Lowell, nothing of the humor of Holmes, nothing of the poetic mysticism of Hawthorne. What she had in her of inspiration was all her own. She chose by preference to write in the medium of free verse, and she became one of its leading exponents. She was a writer of to-day in her moods, her ideals, her themes and her style. To read her poetry is to gain knowledge of something new and strange in verse, something that may or may not endure, something that is as different from the originality of Walt Whitman as he is different from his compeers in American poetry.

Strangely enough, however, altho she sought nothing of the lyric in her own poetry, when she sat herself down to begin her greatest work she chose for her subject a leader of the English lyric poets. She studied the life of John Keats from original sources. She went to the fountain-head of knowledge for information about him. She acquired manuscripts and other documents of picturesque value, and for five years she wrought and wrote. The result was not a mere dry-as-dust record of the years of a poet who lived only to emerge from his youth, and then to die untimely as a great man. She drew the portrait of the man, and she analyzed his soul. Her knowledge of him was so great that it encompassed every line and every word of his poetry, and in her pages she pictured the man as he lived and the poet as he worked. But she was critic as well as biographer, and she mingled her praise and her blame with a sure, judicial hand.

"It is fitting that her life should be crowned with this biography. She died with the echoes of praise for it resounding about her. It is perhaps not too much to say that, altho many years of work might have been hers, she died with her task and her duties completed."

Before her book on Keats appeared she was as well known as after it, tho this brilliant accomplishment made her position more secure. "The name of Amy Lowell is as well known to-day as the name of any novelist," says the editorial in *The Herald Tribune*. Certain adventitious aids were not neglected:

"Her long, black cigars are not as famous as Charlie Chaplin's walk, but they belong in the same category of popular symbols—they are properties of a well-established legend. Inevitably her poems have been better known, her books more widely sold, than works of perhaps equal talent.

"We would not suggest that Amy Lowell would have been a greater poet had she chosen the life of a recluse. If there ever was an individual who made the utmost of her every talent it was Miss Lowell.

"Her vigor and energy never failed her. Rather was it a question of a talent divided against itself, organizing itself for sonnets, for free verse, for polyphonic prose, by sheer self-mastery—'a certain scientific rapture' is the phrase of Miss Harriet Monroe—yet quite as richly and more spontaneously occupied with criticism."

In the *Transcript's* formal notice, written by John Hunter

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Sedgwick, there is an interesting distinction made between Miss Lowell as a "personage" and as a "personality":

"Following good New England precedent, she lectured a good deal, and always had something to say; so true is this that one feels that had she had less, some would have been better pleased. She had the agreeable way of doing without introduction in lecturing, and dispensed with those well-meaning laudations that often deaden enthusiasm. This was possible because Amy Lowell was a personage, not a personality, who had, in the language of the traditional makers, drunk at two springs. The woman knew Europe and had squeezed much of its ripe tang into the wine of her own originality. Mr. Waldo Frank, a short time ago, said of her: 'The poise of Miss Lowell's work is the poise of strength. She is the first poet of our struggling age with a rounded culture like the European masters, and with an aptitude like them to reach into the past, embrace the present turmoil of affairs and yet not lose her grip upon her art.'

"This is not only a courteous, but a very accurate description. Sometimes what Mr. Frank spoke of is called 'background,' sometimes 'culture,' sometimes 'scholarship' and sometimes 'cosmopolitanism.' Perhaps 'background' is the word, for 'cosmopolitan' Amy Lowell certainly was not, for which we can thank the gods and New England. She had scholarship and she had culture, but she had the background of her training and of the intellectual-political system which is seen at its best in New England.

"Miss Lowell had her opinions, and when people did not agree with her, they made her out opinionated, but this belongs to the jackstraws of literary annals. What interests us, and what must rank her, is that she stated those opinions well and they were forward looking. She could love a Greek marble, but she knew that it had been carved long ago. Using and delighting in the loveliness that imperishable is wafted from the past, she was of to-day."

LONDON'S "UNPLEASANT" PLAYS

NEW YORK'S MID-SEASON FLURRY over indecent plays has just been almost exactly repeated in London, and some of the offending members came from our own stage. The outcry, as with us, was raised by certain newspapers and not at all echoed, or supported by certain others. The British conscience is divided and the plays are enjoying a huge success. The head and chief among the offenders are two plays by a new man who has not yet made his entrance on the New York stage. Mr. Noel Coward is the author of "The Vortex," which is promised an early production here next fall, and "Fallen Angels," which is the new piece to stir up critical protest. Three other plays form a sort of fringe of offending—"Tarnish," "Spring Cleaning" and "Fata Morgana," all of which went safely through the refining fires of New York's criticism. The first is by Gilbert Emery, an American, the second by Frederic Lonsdale, an Englishman whose play opened here on account of his greater success with us, and the third is by Ernst Vadja, the Hungarian. Mr. Coward's first play, "The Vortex," seemed of serious purpose in depicting the moral ravages in women's lives brought on by the war. His second and last, according to accusations leveled against it, takes its place among "unpleasant" plays without a moral purpose. Thus the London *Star:*

"Two young married women, both in love with a Frenchman, of whom each before marriage has been the temporary mistress, gloating over their immorality, getting drunk and passing through all the stages of intoxication from exhilaration to foolish laughter, garrulity, maudlin tears, muddled speech, and, finally, to mutual recriminations and vulgar abuse—such is the edifying spectacle in the second act of Noel Coward's comedy, 'Fallen Angels.'

"The piece may be said to exist only for this disgusting situation. *Julia Sterroll* and *Jane Banbury* are bosom friends, and show each other that purring affection which is sometimes the feminine mask for intense mutual dislike. When their husbands leave them for a golfing expedition they excitedly meet, because both have received a post-card from *Maurice Duclos*, the Frenchman of the past.

"Each is jealous and suspicious of the other, and as they wait expecting the call of the fascinating *Maurice*, they work themselves into nervous agitation, and in this emotional state pass from cocktails to champagne, and from champagne to liqueurs, until each is thoroughly drunk. And in that condition they quarrel, and *Jane* staggers out of the house declaring that she is going to meet *Maurice*.

Next morning *Julia*, in pique, tells *Jane's* husband, and *Jane*, who had lied about *Maurice* for spite, tells *Julia's* husband. In the midst of the turmoil the Frenchman arrives, and the women astutely withdraw their accusations of infidelity and invent a cock-and-bull story to allay the fears of their husbands, and because the Frenchman is to settle down as a very convenient neighbor.

"It must be admitted that the drinking scene was quite brilliantly performed by Tallulah Bankhead and Edna Best. Feminine grace and dignity were allowed to go by the board when these two pretty and clever actresses assumed all the ridiculous airs and absurdities of the drunkard. Of the two, perhaps Miss Bankhead was the more cruelly faithful.

"But having paid tribute to the cleverness with which these actresses kept an entire act going by such means, let me say that the total impression left by this play was of something intensely vulgar and nasty. In intention, form and spirit this comedy of bad manners was thoroughly unpleasant."

The Evening Standard, admitting Mr. Coward's stagecraft and knack of entertaining dialog, wonders "if he has put those gifts to a worthy use in his new piece." The play, it says, "stands or falls by the drunken scene, and apparently, to judge by the demeanor of the first-night audience, it will stand."

"The performance was, no doubt, extraordinarily clever. But it was also extraordinarily unpleasant, and the very ability with which it was presented made it more unpleasant still. It would be a depressing sign of the times if we could accept the enjoyment of the first-night audience as typical of the theatrical taste of present-day England. Unfortunately, 'Fallen Angels' is only too typical of the fare which theatrical managements are now putting before our public. It is not at all the old question of frankness as against prudery which arises in connection with so many recent productions. We have no brief for those who declare that the stage should restrict itself to the production of 'wholesome' plays suitable to the 'young person.' A play is for men and women, and in days when real men and women are much franker in the discussion of many subjects than they used to be, it is natural that dramatists should also be more outspoken.

"But morality, while not concerned in preserving prudery, is interested in the attitude of those who put forward the pretension to give a fair picture of modern life. The smile of the satirist is one thing, and the leer of the satyr quite another.

"An author is doing a bad service to morality when, in presenting 'Fallen Angels,' he fails to suggest, by introducing other types, that there are angles who have not fallen. He also sins against the canons of his art in populating his fancy world with only one, or at the most two, classes of people. Further, in making the great point of a play a business so painful and repulsive as female drunkenness, he is offending against mere good manners."

The Westminster Gazette refuses to be imprest except by what seems to it a newspaper crusade for ulterior purposes:

"There is nothing new about drunkenness on the stage, and in making smart or witty dialog—not always the same thing—round *risque* situations involving peccant wives and husbands. It has also always been the case that wickedness is more interesting than virtue in the drama or in the novel. It is a commonplace, too, that when the censorship goes into action, it usually bans a disagreeable play with a powerful warning drawn from the consequences of sin, or a social study like Bernard Shaw's 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,' and that it tolerates salacious farce such as was once represented on the stage by 'Dear Old Charlie.' Most of these things are forgotten in our periodical fits of British squeamishness. The stunt which some London newspapers have recently been running against the alleged immorality of the stage because there have been several plays at the same time depicting decadents in their decadence leaves us cold both on moral and artistic grounds. For if one thing is certain about all these outcries against what are called 'unpleasant' plays and books, it is that they advertise such productions, and that there are sufficient people to be found who like to see or read them merely because they have been incited to do so by the idea that there is something ultra-naughty about them. In such campaigns the prurient usually joins hands with the prudish in giving an artificial lease of life to the artistically worthless, while plays full of the gloom and pity of true art and morality suffer neglect."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A FOURTH "R"—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

These children are excused once a week for a period of religious instruction in a church school maintained by Grace Episcopal Church in Grand Rapids, Mich., one of a thousand cities which have adopted this method of providing religious training for their children.

SAVING CREEDS AND LOSING CHILDREN

ALL CREEDS ARE AGREED in desiring to bring up their children in the knowledge and love of God, but they have been too much hedged about with doctrinal fears to agree on any one method of providing religious training for the young. The Constitution provides free a public counter at which all children, of any creed or none, may sit for their secular instruction; but for their general and inclusive religious training no means upon which all can agree has yet been devised. And here, it is pointed out, is the paradox—that the jails are filling with juveniles while their elders are disputing as to the best method of giving their children such religious training as will at least keep them out of jail. It is generally agreed that the home is failing in its chief function, and the few millions of children reached by the Protestant Sunday schools receive religious instruction on the average only half an hour a week. Catholic and Jewish children fare better in this respect. Dogmas remain intact, but, we are told, children go to the devil.

Some recent horrible examples, which have received their full measure of publicity, and the alarming figures on juvenile delinquency have focused the attention of observers on the fact that the moral side of education is completely overshadowed by the secular. It is true that in some States, notably Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas, the method of setting aside a part of the secular school day for religious instruction by the several denominational organizations is being tried with success. All told, 1,000 cities are now using this plan. In Grand Rapids, Mich., it is provided that the educational equipment of the church schools must be approved by the Superintendent of Public Schools. Against this is the fact that in several other States school officials have held that taking time out of public-school hours for religious instruction is illegal. In one State, writes Walter Albion Squires in *The Continent* (Presbyterian), 10,000 children were deprived of week-day religious instruction by such a decision. To Mr. Squires the use of a portion of the public-school time for religious instruction is not violative of the principle of separation of Church and State. Our forefathers, he says, "wished to make impossible an established State religion, but they did not wish to hamper the religious nurture of the young." Noting that under our system of government religion can not be taught in tax-supported schools, Mr. Squires argues,

"When the public schools cooperate with the churches by granting public-school time for church-school classes, the churches and other religious organizations are given an opportunity to organize an educational program which is up to public-school standards in efficiency. This 'released time' enables the churches to enroll in their classes the whole child population of the community. This has actually been accomplished in scores of communities. Of the 11,000 children in the public schools of Kansas City, Kansas, more than 10,000 are enrolled in week-day church schools operating on public-school time. Here is a distinctively American solution of some of our most important problems. It is fair to Protestant, Jew, and Roman Catholic. It does no injustice to the very few parents who are opposed to their children's receiving any religious instruction. Such children are allowed to remain in public school and to go on with their regular work. The plan in no way violates the separation of Church and State."

In fact, states *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), the religious forces have a right and a duty to demand that the State shall not be permitted so to monopolize the time and vitality of the children that they will have neither time nor vitality left for religious instruction:

"Either the State itself must cooperate with the churches in furthering the present plan of week-day religious training in conjunction with our day-school system, or else it must release a larger and more just portion of the time of the children into the hands of the Church in order that the Church itself may do that which must be done if this nation is to live. Any interpretation of our State or national constitutions which permits the life and strength of the child to be completely monopolized for secular instruction five days a week, and at the same time forbids time and opportunity for religious instruction during those

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choice hours, is not only a direct and obvious violation of the very spirit of those constitutions and of our nation, but it is also positive peril to the stability of our Government."

The great difficulty in giving religious instruction in the school itself is illustrated in a New York City instance. Here an association requested the superintendent to order the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer read once a week to every class. Not to mention Jewish objections against the Lord's Prayer, the Board would have to choose between the Catholic and Protestant versions of the Decalog and the Lord's Prayer, since, as *America*, a New York Catholic weekly, points out, the order of the Commandments followed in the Reims-Douay Bible, in use among Catholics, is traced to St. Augustine, while Protestants have adopted a version which is commonly attributed to Origen. Then, too, Protestants and Catholics do not use the same form of the Lord's Prayer. Says *America*:

"Children must be taught religion just as they are taught arithmetic, history, and geography, and no child was ever taught by being read to 'out of a book.' Perhaps the earnest men and women who in all likelihood will see their request treated with discreet silence by the Board of Education can discover some method which, without bringing religion into the public schools, can bring religion into the children of the public schools. But not much can be accomplished by merely reading the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer to the poor children. Were that true, a phonograph record, with the Prayer on one face and the Commandments on the other, could qualify as a teacher of religion and morality."

However, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish teachers, at a meeting presided over by Cardinal Hayes, agreed that there should be week-day religious instruction for children in time taken from the school. Only 400,000 New York school children, pointed out one of the speakers, are receiving religious training, and the other 800,000 are growing up without it. In the meantime, one in sixteen boys is arrested for some form of delinquency. But the New York branch of the United Synagog of America adopted a resolution opposing "any movement which in any way whatsoever endeavors to link up the public-school system with religious education." Dr. Jacob Kohn, a vice-president of the organization, said, as he is quoted in the New York *Times*:

"The moment the public-school system admits responsibility for the religious development of the child, it can not stop with the mere grant of certain hours for this work. The very logic of the first step, not to speak of the zeal of ecclesiastic authority, will demand further determination of the uses to which this hour will be put."

Opposition to dismissing children from the schools an hour before the normal time one day a week for religious instruction was also voiced by the New York Public School Welfare Committee of the Housewives' Welfare Association, tho it applauded the suggestion that ethics be strest in the schools even more strongly than now. To dismiss children early to permit them to be instructed in religion, said Tristram Walker Metcalfe, editor of the school page of the New York *Evening World*, at this meeting, "would be to use the power of the public school to see that the children obtained religious education, and that would be unconstitutional." On the other hand, Rabbi Samuel Schulman, addressing his own congregation in a New York synagog, expresses his belief, as he is quoted in the press, "that curtailing the public-school schedule for week-day religious instruction is the solution of the problem of the relation of religious education to our public-school system. But before this can be brought about, there must be a more comprehensive discussion, and there must be a better and more thorough organization of all the religious bodies in the city." Commenting on all this disagreement over the plan to give week-day religious instruction to children outside of school, the Washington *Post* declares, "it is for those who are raging against the plan to propose a practical alternative that will check the rising tide of juvenile crime—if they can. Thus far they have proposed nothing."

THE TRIUMPHING CHURCH

THE CHURCH WAS THE FIRST to be blamed for the catastrophe when the world lost its balance during the war and civilization was thought to be toppling to its doom. "What is the matter with the churches?" became the common cry, and he has a short memory who does not recall the vast quantity of ink used in proving that the Church had failed, that the lever of religion was a broken reed. But the very fact that the Church was the chief target of criticism, blamed in all quarters for everything that went wrong, was a token of its place in the hearts of humanity, a tribute to its fundamental character and to the fundamental nature of religion. Now, six and a half years after the signing of the Armistice, while the world is recovering its breath and regaining its feet, Dr. Charles S Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, shows that the Church, instead of failing, is but steadily pursuing an ever-receding goal. In an article in *The Success Magazine* on the position of the Protestant churches, he first reviews their obvious weaknesses, with which critic and friend are familiar.

Do they mean that religion and the Church are losing their hold on human life, or do they imply merely that a transformation is taking place and that old forces are taking new forms? Dr. Macfarland asks the question, and then examines the Church's assets. Looking at membership figures first, he tells us that in the period from 1916 to 1923 church membership increased from 42,000,000 to 48,000,000, that church organizations increased from 227,000 to 237,000, and Sunday schools, from 195,000 to 199,000. Between 1922 and 1923, he tells us, church membership increased 1,000,000. The contribution box or pledge card is an indication of allegiance or tribute to the Church, and Dr. Macfarland tells us, for instance, that the total contributions for all purposes in 1917 amounted to $328,000,000, while in 1923 they amounted to $547,000,000. So, he concludes, "there is not the slightest doubt but that if fundamental faith in the Church is to be in any sense measured by the opening of the purses of the people, the Church has constantly gained in the trust and allegiance of both the faithful and the unfaithful." Passing to the Church's practical activities, Dr. Macfarland writes:

"It may without question be said that the human service of the churches during the past decade has been unparalleled. This has not been confined to mere institutional service. Its significance lies in the fact that the churches have been seeking to do their part in creating a new human social order. Again and again they have made their courageous appeal to the conscience of industrial leaders with sometimes a consequent loss of revenue. Impulses that in their fulfilment were once largely satisfied by attendance at church and the prayer meeting with its experiential testimony now find their outlet in the service of humanity.

"We have repeated the question so often asked: 'Where are the old revivalists and revivals of religion?' There is an answer to this question. Evangelism has become more normal, and hence less observable. The effort of the evangelistic leaders of the present moment is to persuade, train and induce pastors to become their own evangelists. All over the country, year after year, pastors are coming together in conference to perfect common plans for what is known as simultaneous evangelism, the concerted effort of the pastors in a given community from time to time to carry on an evangelistic work just as intensive altho less exploited and with more permanent results than usually obtained by revivalistic efforts.

"There is to-day a rapidly growing world outlook on the part of the churches, not that only of foreign missions, but the sense of international solidarity and brotherhood.

"This is the reason that the churches have ceased to be complacent on the subject of war. Ten years ago there was, I think, not a single denomination that had any board or committee for the study of the cause and cure of war. To-day fifteen major denominations have such agencies, and while doubtless, as with other human institutions, there is some confusion in the minds of men as to the proper adjustment between justice and peace, it should be said that the churches have never tackled a bigger

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job than that of finding substitutes, both spiritual and practically constructive, to take the place of war."

When we look at the field of foreign missions and witness its growth from the earlier simple problem of preaching the gospel by words, and count its hospitals, medical centers, schools, academies, colleges, and other institutions spreading over the entire world, says Dr. Macfarland, "we are not inclined, for the moment at least, to press too cynically the question: 'What is the matter with our churches?' The Church's money is increasingly expended, not on itself, but on mankind." One of the subjects which excites violent criticism of the churches is their want of unity, and in answer to this Dr. Macfarland refers to the Federal Council, which "unites twenty-eight Protestant denominations for the prosecution of a common task." It is true that they do not discuss identity of creed; in fact, they do not discuss unity at all. "They discuss in addition to their Home and Foreign Missionary problems, the question of race relations, international justice and good-will, the problems of social and industrial life, of brotherly relations between the Jews and Christians, works of mercy and relief, temperance, and observance of law, and religious work in the Army and Navy. They are proceeding to act unity." In further evidence of the power and vitality of the Church, Dr. Macfarland refers to the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Near East Relief, all testimonials of "Christian brotherliness," and to other social movements of the Church, and then proceeds:

"No other institution, political, economic or industrial, has surveyed its task at this moment of the world's need so undauntedly as the Church. It is just because of its new idealism that the Church, in its practical realization of its accepted responsibility, seems to have waned, as it sheds its own light upon its own conscience. The main thing is this, its face is toward the light.

"Another sign of hope is the unquenchable fundamental faith of people in the Church, evinced oftentimes by their most searching criticism. There is a belief in its power. I heard a Congressman say the other day, 'The churches can get anything they want if they go after it concertedly and together.'

"There is thus an aroused and sincere interest in organized religion as a structural element in democracy. Men are turning to it in an hour of the world's tragedy and need. Most noticeable has been this return to the Church by men of business. Indeed, the laymen, on the whole, appear to have even a deeper concern than the clergy. It is infinitely more than a revival of personal religion, altho it will mean little unless it becomes that also. The new movement for religious education in connection with the public school system finds its warmest support in the judges of our courts."

What, then, repeats Dr. Macfarland, is the matter with our churches? This is his answer:

"The matter is not that they have lost in their power and their resources during the past decade or two, but that they have been witnessing and attempting to perform a mission infinitely greater than their fathers ever dreamed of, an infinitely greater task than that of saving their souls. The Church pursues an ever-flying goal and the very consciousness of its distance is an evidence that the Church is pursuing it.

"When the Church ceases to be the subject of criticism, it will not be because it has fulfilled its ideal, but because it has permitted men to lose sight of it. The most searching critics are not those outside the Church, but those within it. That is the hopeful thing. May the day never come when the Church is satisfied with itself or when the people are satisfied with the Church.

"Meanwhile, thoughtless men and women have failed to see that in their criticism the very institutions of human life which they often contrast with the Church to the disadvantage of the Church are merely the great overflowing stream of which it is the source.

"So, dear reader, as we turn from this magazine, let us cease for the moment our glib repetition of the phrase, 'What is the matter with our churches?' and let us substitute for it the more important question, 'What is the matter with ourselves?'"

THE ADVENTURER

By Marie LeNarl

GOD, in the name of Jesus' blood and tears,
Loose us from slavish bondage to dead years,
To dogmas that, encrusted in the mould
Of age, no virtue have, save to be old!
Lo! a new era has been ushered in,
Lo! now the new wine bursts the ancient skin!
Then gird us, Lord, dispel our cowards' fears,
Give us the daring hearts of pioneers:
What though in quest of truth we sometimes stray,
Better to seek fresh morsels day by day
Than feed, like swine, on husks before us thrown
From which the inward nourishment has gone!
Better to stray—and struggle back again
If we too far surpass our mortal ken—
Old paths for sheep, but new-cut trails for men!

—*The Christian Century.*

THE COMING RELIGIOUS EPOCH

RELIGION IS DAILY FINDING new allies in current literature, the London *Spectator*, for instance, recently furnishing an arresting series of articles on "The Christianity of Christ," written by J. St. Loe Strachey. In these articles the writer speaks enthusiastically of the attempt of George Fox to base not only his own life but that of the Society of Friends on the religion of Christ, "as contrasted with its sad and sorry practise in the churches." He believes that Fox had in him the something which is destined to be the inspiration and guide of the epoch that is to come. What sort of epoch is it that Mr. Strachey expects? "Looked at superficially," says Mr. Strachey, "that seems destined to be a godless and soulless age. Yet it is almost certainly going to be the greatest epoch of spiritual resurrection and progress that the world has ever seen." Writing with the fervor of an evangelist and prophet, Mr. Strachey goes on:

"After the ritualists, the lawyers, the skeptics, and the misanthropes have each with his own particular set of linen bands swaddled Him, laid Him in the grave, put their seals thereon, and got Him, if not actually forgotten, buried so securely that He is only a name, comes the new birth. No sooner is the process apparently complete and the tomb irrevocably closed than He breaks His bands and His Spirit is once more alive, active, and transforming mankind. But unfortunately the human beings who promote the process and who themselves become reawakened and revived, soon lose touch, soon begin to adore too thoughtlessly, dream too much, and act too little. In their opiate slumbers of ritual and dogma they unconsciously, but none the less effectively, put up barriers and ramparts between Christ and themselves and their fellows. They shut Christ up first in a Church, then in a sanctuary, and finally once more in a grave. It is the tragedy of a materialist and carnal love contrasted with a spiritual devotion. There can be no question but that the sleepy materialism of the world before the War and the fiery and active materialism since that time must end in a violent reaction. That reaction will probably take longer to come than seems probable at the moment; but come it will, and the longer it is delayed, the fiercer and more complete will it be. Then, indeed, we shall cry together, 'Men and masters, what shall we do?' The yearning for salvation from our own vices and miseries will become the universal thought. Man will have beaten his head against the dreadful, unanswering walls of his prison and will have found it of no avail. He will turn in the delirium of his despair to see if there is any light or hope possible in that gloom of solitude. I believe that he will find it, not in some magic, not in any revival, however promising it may seem in itself, or ritualistic or dogmatic Christianity, not in stoicism or Mysticism, but in the Spirit of Christ and in the purity of our Lord's teaching. He will look into his own soul and find his light and his guidance there, and with them he will seek and find spiritual deliverance."

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE Transcript (Boston) selects this as the favorite poem of Miss Lowell's. It has all her best qualities and might be called the Apotheosis of New England.

LILACS

By Amy Lowell

Lilacs,
False blue,
White,
Purple,
Color of lilac,
Your great puffs of bowers
Are everywhere in this my New England.
Among your heart-shaped leaves
Orange orioles hop like music-box birds and sing
Their little weak soft songs;
In the crooks of your branches
The bright eyes of song sparrows sitting on spotted eggs
Peer restlessly through the light and shadow
Of all Springs,
Lilacs in dooryards
Holding quiet conversations with an early moon;
Lilacs watching a deserted house
Settling sideways into the grass of an old road;
Lilacs, wind-beaten, staggering under a lopsided shock of bloom
Above a cellar dug into a hill.
You are everywhere.
You were everywhere.
You tapped the window when the preacher preached his sermon,
And ran along the road beside the boy going to school.
You stood by pasture-bars to give the cows good milking,
You persuaded the housewife that her dish pan was of silver
And her husband an image of pure gold.
You flaunted the fragrance of your blossoms
Through the wide doors of Custom Houses—
You, and sandal wood, and tea,
Charging the noses of quill-driving clerks
When a ship was in from China.
You called to them: "Goose-quill men, goose-quill men,
May is a month for flitting."
Until they writhed on their high stools
And wrote poetry on their letter-sheets behind the propped-up ledgers.
Paradoxical New England clerks,
Writing inventories in ledgers, reading the "Song of Solomon" at night,
So many verses before bedtime,
Because it was the Bible.
The dead fed you
Amid the slant stones of graveyards.
Pale ghosts who planted you
Came in the night-time
And let their thin hair blow through your clustered stems.
You are of the green sea,
And of the stone hills which reach a long distance.
You are of elm-shaded streets with little shops where they sell kites and marbles.
You are of great parks where every one walks and nobody is at home.
You cover the blind sides of greenhouses
And lean over the top to say a hurry word through the glass
To your friends, the grapes, inside.
Lilacs,
False blue,
White,
Purple,
Color of lilac,
You have forgotten your Eastern origin,
The veiled women with eyes like panthers,
The swollen aggressive turbans of jeweled Pashas.
Now you are a very decent flower,
A reticent flower,
A curiously clear-cut, candid flower,
Standing beside clean doorways,
Friendly to a house-cat and a pair of spectacles,
Making poetry out of a bit of moonlight
And a hundred or two sharp blossoms.
Maine knows you,
Has for years and years;
New Hampshire knows you,
And Massachusetts
And Vermont.
Cape Cod starts you along the beaches to Rhode Island;
Connecticut takes you from a river to the sea.
You are brighter than apples,
Sweeter than tulips,
You are the great flood of our souls
Bursting above the leaf-shapes of our hearts,
You are the smell of all Summers,
The love of wives and children
The recollection of the gardens of little children,
You are State Houses and Charters
And the familiar treading of the foot to and fro on a road it knows.
May is lilac here in New England,
May is a thrush singing "Sun up!" on a tip-top ash-tree,
May is white clouds behind pinetrees
Puffed out and marching upon a blue sky.
May is a green as no other,
May is much sun through small leaves,
May is soft earth,
And apple-blossoms,
And windows open to a South wind.
May is a full light wind of lilac
From Canada to Narragansett Bay.
Lilacs,
False blue,
White,
Purple,
Color of lilac,
Heart-leaves of lilac all over New England,
Roots of lilac under all the soil of New England,
Lilac in me because I am New England,
Because my roots are in it,
Because my leaves are of it,
Because my flowers are for it,
Because it is my country
And I speak to it of itself
And sing of it with my own voice
Since certainly it is mine.

THESE are past exultations, but we fancy the writer here recovers some of the excitement of that earlier day. The romance of the sailing ship is now only enshrined in literature like this in *The Independent:*

A SHIP COMES IN

(Salem-1825)

By Oliver Jenkins

From Java, Sumatra, and old Cathay,
Another ship is home to-day.

Now in the heat of the noonday sun
They are unloading cinnamon.

And even here in Town House Square
The pungent fragrance fills the air . . .

Oh, nothing is quite so exciting to me
As a ship just home from the China Sea.

So I will go down to the harbor soon
And stand around all afternoon.

A QUAINT little streak of New England conscience runs through these lines in the New York *Times*. Probably the writer only intends a tribute.

LOVE A GARDEN WISELY

By Frances Higgins

Love a garden wisely, love it not too well,
Lest, Circe-like, it hold thee with a subtle spell;
Lest, when clothes grow shabby, it shall stay thy purse,
Murmur, "Roses, fences—all these things be first."
Lest when books entice thee, it dare make complaint,
"For the seat and dial must I wait in vain?"
Lest when far lands call thee, it shall whisper bold;
"Think not they are fairer though high-walled and old."
Lest when comes thy summons, blasphemous, it cries:
"Me, thou shalt remember—yea, in Paradise!"
Love a garden wisely, love it not too well,
Lest, Circe-like, it stay thee with its subtle spell.

HERE is an attractive lilt and a direct vision, with an idea that stands up well despite much usage. The *New Leader* (London) is our source:

THE BENEFACTRESS

By Winifred Holtey

My neighbor on her window-sill
Has set a nodding daffodil.
I laugh to see it blowing there,
Golden and tall and debonair.
The boys and girls who never saw
So fresh and gay a thing before
Here linger with reluctant feet
To watch Spring flowering down our street.
And Arthur says he knew a hill
Between the Somme and Huchenville
Where golden daffodils were gay,
Once, far away, long years away.
Old Yorkshire Dick can shut his eyes
And see the wooded uplands rise,
With daffodils more gold than these
Gleaming like Sunlight through the trees;
Since Emma, on her window-sill
Has set a nodding daffodil.

THERE are still some outside the circle of Shaw idolaters, as the London *Spectator* shows:

LINES ON SEEING ONE OF MR. SHAW'S COMIC TRAGEDIES

By J. St. Loe Strachey

Ah, learned in Life's mysterious lore,
Dread scholar in Love's Art,
You freeze the current of the blood,
You tear the soul apart.

Your cold, clear glance forbids our smiles,
Your laugh dries up our tears.
We know not where to turn our eyes,
Or how to hide our fears.

You trample on our dearest hopes,
Fling down each sacred shrine.
You leave no gleam, no kindly light.
'Tis—"*All lees and no wine.*"

Through home-made deserts you call Peace
You pace with lonely tread,
The ash-pits of Men's ruined hearts
The playgrounds of the Dead.

* * * * *

Unfair! Untrue! The desert air
Blows cool, and free, and sane,
It heals men's wounds and purges them
From the Swamp's fetid stain.

We miss the meadow's flowery pomp,
Calm pools, and grasses green.
But light of Reason and of Truth
Shows red the sneers between.

You do not lie nor make pretence
That your Faith is more than your Fear.
You drag the veil from the face of Fate,
And see, handle, and hear.

Therefore for you, when the dead awake,
Shall the Trumpet's call ring out—
The call for those who freely served,
Because they did not fear to doubt.

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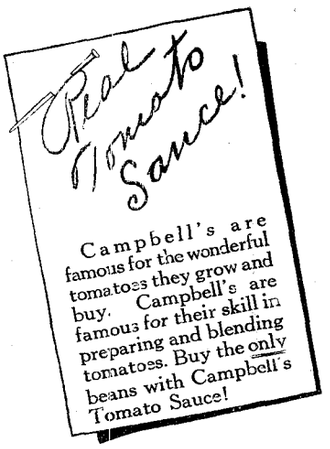
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The most popular outing food in the United States—Campbell's Beans. And no wonder! For here's real food—the kind that husky appetites most appreciate. Around the camp-fire, at the picnic, on board the boat Campbell's Beans are just as delicious and satisfying a dish as you could eat. So easily carried, too. And ready so quickly—already cooked. Splendid either hot or cold. Slip them into your kit this week-end.

12 cents a can

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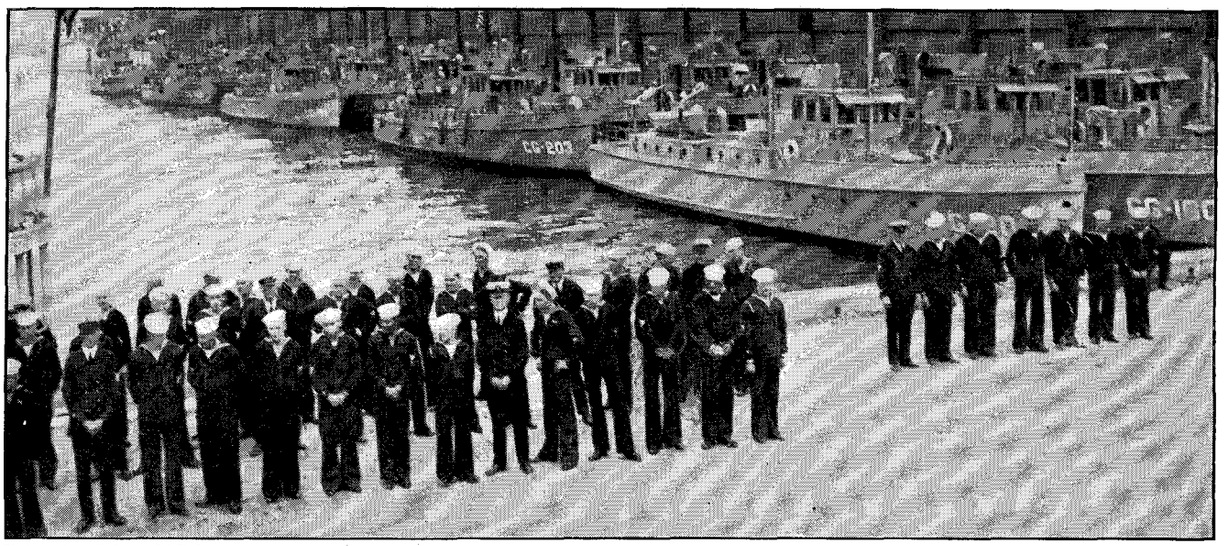
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

UNCLE SAM'S REPLY TO MR. BURGOMASTER'S STORY

And to all the other reports from Rum Row, which is breaking up under pressure brought to bear by such vessels as these.

SHANGHAIED ABOARD A RUM-SHIP

OUT OF WORK and "figuring that he would go to sea until things looked brighter ashore," Albert E. Burgomaster visited the Sailors' Institute in South Street, New York, saw a notice on the employment board to the effect that a mate, a cook and two seamen were wanted for the schooner *Enterprise*, and made inquiries at the desk. There he was "offered full union wages and told to order all needed stores, regardless of expense." Exclaiming, "Wow! what a gold-mine for a guy out of a job!" he "signed up as cook along with three men who signed on as mate and seamen." He never reached the *Enterprise*, and, as the Washington *News* informs us, he claims to have been shanghaied and held a prisoner on board a rum-running schooner, regaining his freedom by climbing high in the rigging and signaling a Coast Guard cutter by waving a blanket. "The schooner," says *The News*, "was seized and convoyed to Port Newark, New Jersey, where the United States marshal placed it on sale to satisfy the claims of Burgomaster and Louis Coccini, a fellow-sailor who shared his experiences." Burgomaster's own story, written for NEA Service and *The News*, takes the form of a diary, and we read:

Monday—Told that schooner was at distance from New York at Rockaway. Offered free transportation there by man claiming to be engineer of schooner. Packed clothes and met the engineer and other men at Fifty-ninth Street. There taken in a motor-truck to town of Rockville Center, Long Island. Told schooner was off shore, but too rough to go out. Were put up at small but good hotel by engineer. Soft, I'll say.

Tuesday—Had very meager breakfast at six. Engineer missing. After couple hours fellow drove up in Packard limousine. Asked for crew of *Enterprise*, which was boat we were supposed to ship on. Told him we were it. Then took us into hotel where we could only buy near-beer the night before, and had them bring out whisky. Hotel proprietor treated him with great respect. Must be popular and well-known. After drinks, took us in car to beach, called Jones's Inlet. There was truck that brought us from New York.

Loaded stuff from truck into one of four motor-boats tied up at dock. Then put out to sea, the engineer at motor and the other fellow piloting. After two hours' travel sighted some schooners. Headed up for them, but engineer called to pilot pointing out steamer on horizon. They said it must be the cutter and slowed down. Seems to me I smell a rat and that everything is not what is seems. Asked what was meant by cutter.

Told that it was contraband to take anything from shore to ship at anchor. Engineer got nervous and went at 30-mile clip. Said cutter couldn't catch us. Reached first schooner and lost nerve. Put supplies aboard her for few days, but schooner's captain refused to take us men aboard. Traveled another half an hour to another schooner. So big hurry was pilot, he didn't wait for fenders to be put out, with result he crashed in cabin in front motor-boat, when he rammed schooner.

We were told to climb aboard. As soon as we were on, four other men jumped into speed-boat, and it sped away, leaving us.

At this point the writer exclaims, "Gosh, aboard a rum-runner—that's where we found ourselves!" There "was no destination in sight." They were "at in Rum Row, midway between shore and Ambrose Light,' under "a captain who soon let them see that he was armed." To impress them, he took to potting sea-gulls with a brace of pistols. The diary runs on:

I was set to looking over stores. Found nothing but salt beef and pork, few tins of fruit, plenty of flour, sugar and coffee, but no salt or yeast. Sounded water-tanks. Found little, and that tainted with gasoline, rust and dirt. Galley stove in pieces—practically useless. A h—l of a first-class schooner!

We all had mess in the forecastle where I cooked, also slept there.

Deck is covered with case champagne and hold is filled with whisky, kimmel, cognac and brandy.

Wednesday—Worked nearly all last night. Motor-boats came in streams to load liquor, and we had to aid. Every case had to be opened and the champagne bottles that had blown their corks were put to one side. Couldn't drink the water aboard, so took a damaged bottle of champagne and drank that. Captain told me the next time he caught me or any one of crew drinking—stealing he called it—his liquor, he wouldn't hesitate to shoot them. A fine bird.

Thursday—Worked our way back to position we were driven from so rum buyers could find us. The sailors had worked all night handling canvas, but there was no rest for them. The motor-boats kept coming in a steady stream, and all hands had to open, examine and repack liquor. Champagne was the most popular, as it was the cheapest. Cost only $18 a case against $50 a case for rye. Brandy sold for $35 to $50 per keg. Brandy don't sell so well. Harder for rum-runners to handle in kegs.

Most of the smugglers are rigged out as fishing-boats. They

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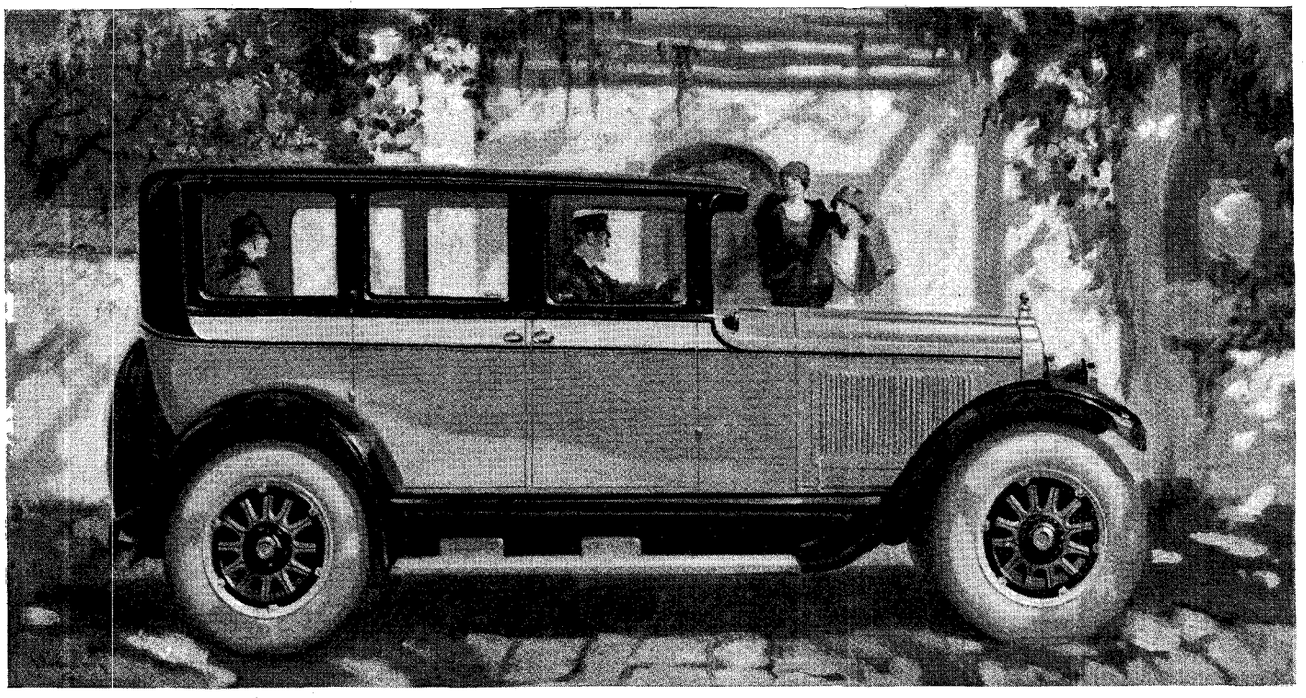

An Announcement For those who want the Finest

A regally luxurious motor car with the *only* type of six-cylinder engine in the world that actually grows *quieter, smoother, more powerful*··*No* valves to grind··*No* carbon annoyance··60 horsepower performance··A motor car beautifully *engineered*, beautifully *built*–and stylish as *the Rue de la Paix.*

The New
WILLYS-KNIGHT
SIX
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took the bottles they had bought, saw that the corks were well driven home, then packed them in sacking bags, to which were attached buoys similar to those used to mark the location of lobster pots. Then if the coast-guard cutter hailed them, over would go the booze, to be picked up later when the coast was clear. The boat, with a clear conscience, would then halt for the government search.

When the stuff was not packed they wouldn't hesitate to throw it overboard if they were chased. These cases were salvaged and the proceeds of the sale of them divided among the crews of the salvaging vessels. No luck for us. Always going somewhere when we sighted them. Work all the time. When not aiding in handling liquor, kept busy painting ship and renewing rigging. We asked all boats purchasing liquor to bring fresh provisions and water. All promised to send out at once.

The next day's record runs thus:

Still no provisions. Just dregs of water left to drink. Everybody throws up when they try to swallow the stuff. Even coffee undrinkable. Tobacco gone. All champagne and kimmel and cognac sold. Nothing but whisky left. Boats not coming so fast. Got some "manna from heaven" to-day.

Traded a few bottles of rye for 10 pounds of fresh meat. What a feast! Nobody washes now. No water except salt and we have no salt-water soap. Captain promises the boss would be out to-morrow and we can go ashore, but he's promised the same thing all week, so don't take much stock in it.

Monday brought good fortune, and Mr. Burgomaster's story continues:

What luck! A large motor-boat taking water was cut off by the cutter, and to get rid of it put it aboard us—five 50-gallon tanks. The cutter left then, but we had already emptied three of the tanks into our own tank, so they had to leave it. A week's supply.

Wednesday—To-day boat came out and bought the last of our rye. Asked him if he knew R——, the man who had hired us with such rosy promises. He said he did and agreed to let him know of our plight. Meanwhile the captain kept us in submission with prominent showing of his guns.

We told him we would call the cutter. He laughed and said we could go ahead—we would all see the inside of a jail. The cutter passed us to-night only 100 yards off, but we were afraid to call her—that jail looked too close.

Friday—News must have reached shore of our fix. A boat came out with two bags of potatoes, a bag of turnips and some cigarets and tobacco. What a fine smoke that first one was! We even felt kindly toward R——, when he showed up later in the day. He told us he had been delayed by the smashing of his boat when she had rammed the schooner that first day.

He asked us to stay until he could get another crew, claiming it was murder to only leave one man aboard. He promises to be back to-morrow with some other men, and that we will be paid off and taken ashore. Claims that he brought no provisions because the other cook had told him the larder was full. Full, like Mother Hubbard's cupboard. Bare—he should have said.

Monday—Wow, what a row on board to-day! The mate had the wheel and the ship was under full sail when the captain came on deck and took the wheel out of the hands of the mate. The mate being an old-timer and an experienced sailor, resented the actions of the skipper, who was but 28, and having his first command.

The skipper was swell-headed and cussed out the mate, who being a Latin, swore revenge. To-night we all discust in the forecastle ways of getting ashore—the mate taking the lead. And not only does the mate want to get ashore but he wants to turn over to the authorities information that will put the whole bootlegging gang in jail.

We thought of slipping away in the dory and leaving the captain, who had boasted that he could take the schooner to Halifax on his own, to his own resources. Gave it up because we were too soft-hearted. Nothing but talk came of it all.

There was "still nothing doing," and their position getting worse, when Mr. Burgomaster wrote:

Thursday—R—— hasn't shown up, nor have any provisions. Practically no water left, and no provisions. A passing boat told us that a boat with some food for us had left it aboard the schooner *Etheline* after being chased away from us by the cutter. Tried to catch the *Etheline*, who was under sail, but couldn't make it. She's too fast.

Friday—No sleep again last night. Fierce gale that compelled all hands to handle sail. Drove us way out of our course.

Sunday—Back again to old stamping-ground. Saw the *Etheline* and worked up to her, but sea too rough to lower boat and get our grub. One hundred yards away a good square meal that might just as well have been in Halifax. Having lost anchor, drifted away from her, and by night had lost sight of her. R—— came out bringing a few chickens and apples. But no water or bread.

We demanded to be put ashore, but were again put off. He put armed guard on his boat while below, telling him, "Watch that cook or he's liable to get away with the boat." He promised to take us off in two days. Others satisfied, but I told him I would call cutter.

He said he would knock the excitement out of me if I didn't shut up. Saw light on starboard. Thought it was cutter and tried to loosen riding light to signal her. The guard also saw it and called R—— and his partner. They rushed to their boat, threatening to shoot me for attempting to signal. R—— left word a steamer would arrive to-morrow with more liquor and supplies.

Wednesday—No steamer has arrived, nor has R—— returned. Captain says if any boat will take us ashore, he will pay us off We plan to send one man to tell authorities. No boat will take any of us, however. All aboard agreed to call cutter if she's sighted.

Captain again demanded that we sign on to take the ship to Halifax. This we won't do, because we don't want to be on a rum-runner. Sighted the cutter, and while mate kept the captain below talking we hoisted a blanket to the masthead. This was wrong. Should have been half-mast. The cutter went on. Later she came back, and I went into rigging and waved the blanket. Cutter changed her course and headed for us.

The skipper, sensing something wrong, came on deck, but was too late to stop us. We informed Captain Brockway, of the cutter, which was the *Gresham*, that we had been shanghaied and that we were without food or water. Captain Brockway asked our skipper if he wanted to put into port, but was told he would only do so on orders from the cutter.

These were given and we followed her in. Abreast of the Statue of Liberty the *Gresham* sent a prize crew aboard, also bread, meat, eggs and fresh water. What a meal we had! And then the smokes the boys of the cutter passed out!

To-night a man that said he was a judge from Brooklyn came aboard, and after paying us a full month's salary, took us all in his car to the Seamens' Institute, where he left us.

Well, that's over. And I only hope the cops get that guy R—— as I gave them several items that may help their search.

ORR—CARTOONIST

"THERE IS REALLY NOTHING FINER than a good cartoon that makes people smile," says Carey Orr. "If the American citizen begins the morning smiling, the American cartoonist has done a big thing." Mr. Orr, well known to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, draws cartoons for the Chicago *Tribune*. In *Editor and Publisher*, Ruth Russell tells how he does it:

Sitting down before his easel, after the morning conference of editors and cartoonists, Mr. Orr commences working out his idea. Sometimes he makes eight or ten preliminary sketches before one suits him. The finished cartoon must appear to be hurriedly drawn; it takes making and remaking, however, to achieve a sense of action in the picture which will keep it from looking dead.

All this sketching is done in pencil. When the pencil sketch is satisfactory, Mr. Orr takes a big art gum eraser and erases the whole picture. Seeing him do this for the first time makes you want to grab the eraser away and throw it out the window. But the eye of the cartoonist can see, after the penciling is gone, faint marks in the cardboard that guide him when he "inks in" the picture with a brush. The cardboard drawing is two and a half times larger than the newspaper reproduction. It has to be "drawn in the rough" so the lines won't appear too small when printed. For inking, Mr. Orr uses a fine pointed camel's-hair brush rather than a pen.

Carey Orr does not look old enough to be chief political cartoonist for *The Tribune*. In his blue suit with his shirt-sleeves folded back, his light hair falling over his eyes as he worked, he might have been 25, instead of 35, which he says he really is.

Carey Orr commenced drawing before he learned to write, and has been at it ever since. It came naturally to him to draw, and he made a hobby of it, while attending school out in Washington. During the summer he was 19, he played professional baseball and earned enough money to go to college. After being graduated from the University of Washington he attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Chicago for one year and then received an opportunity as sketch artist with the Chicago *Examiner*. From here he went to work on the Nashville *Tennessean* and remained there four years, then came to Chicago where he has been ever since.

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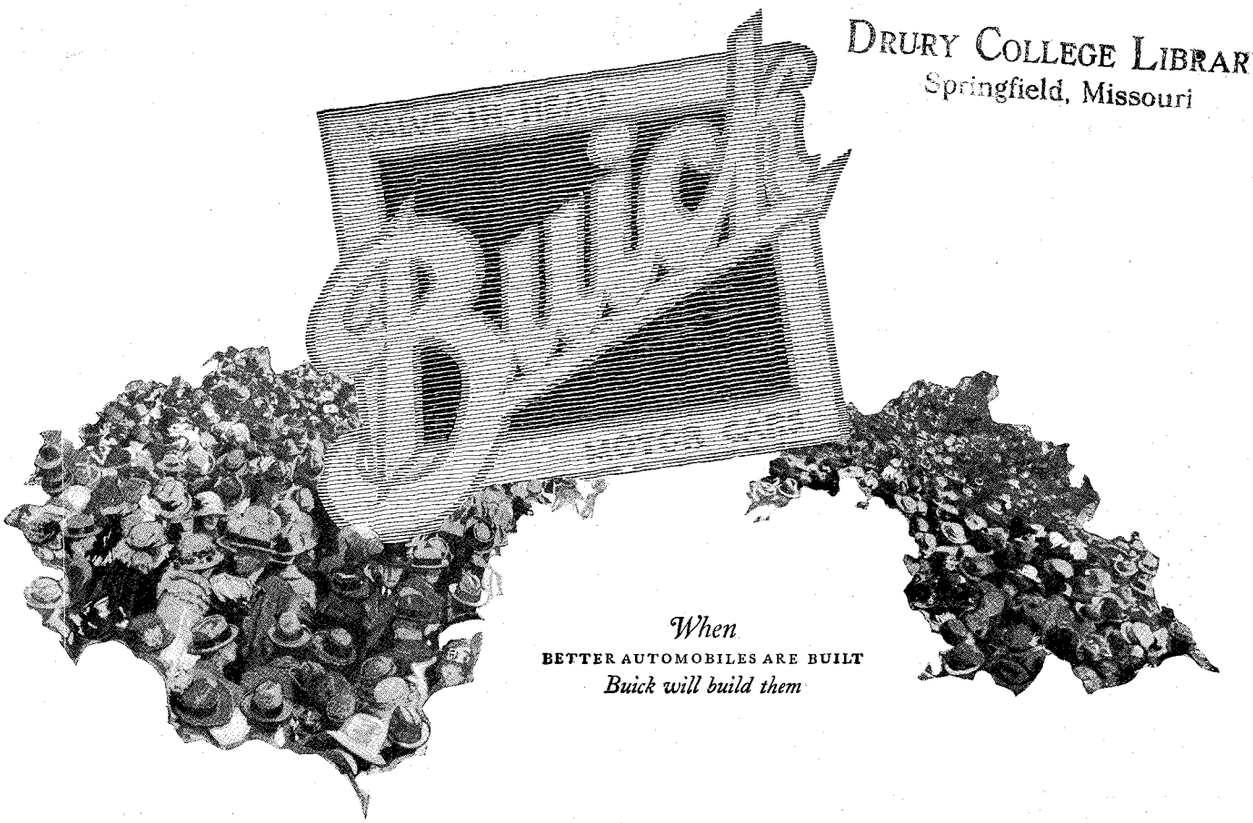

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Buick will build them

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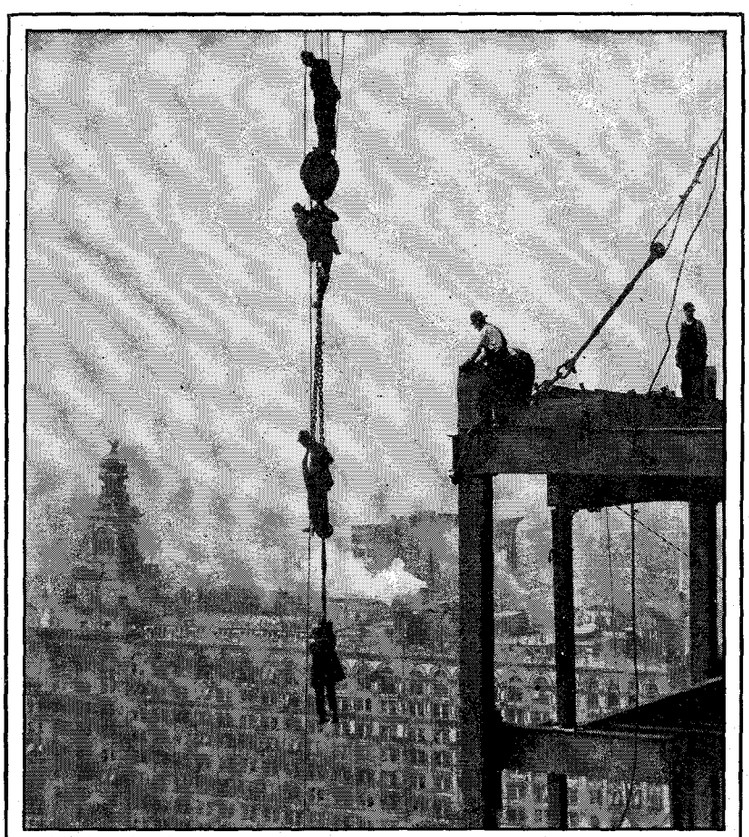
FORTY YEARS A DAREDEVIL

"YOU ALWAYS KNOCK OFF FOR THE DAY when one of the boys cashes in; that's one o' the rules o' the trade," says Bill Ritchie, "but you're back on the job next morning." Bill is a structural ironworker. For forty years he has been risking his life daily on the girders of high bridges, inside the "shields" of unfinished tunnels, and on the growing frames of skyscrapers. "Man and boy, I guess I've handled as much steel as anybody," he says. "Hundreds of tons of it. Thousands of tons of it. Ever hear of the Grand Central Terminal? The Chicago Ferris Wheel? The Bear Mountain Bridge? Carnegie Music Hall? Pennsylvania Elevated? Lenox Avenue and Broadway Subways? Hudson Tubes? I was one o' the boys that put steel in them jobs. Sure." In *The American Magazine* appears his story, told by himself to John Monk Saunders, who writes:



Keystone View photograph

"NOWADAYS, O' COURSE, IT'S DIFFERENT"

Says Bill Ritchie, who has lived to see such stunts as this discouraged. "A foreman's got to key down on the daredevils in order to keep his job."

Standing on a giant truss, with legs wide apart like a sailor, "Bill" Ritchie, rugged foreman of a "raisin' gang" at work on the steel skeleton of a new and towering structure, looked out over New York's forest of buildings, and thought back over his life. One powerful, thick-wristed hand grasped a derrick line.

"Structural ironworker," he said, when I asked him what he was called officially. "Structural ironworkers and bridgemen is what we are. A tough, healthy lot, too, bridgemen. You *got* to be tough to handle steel.

"Why, say, I remember one time out in Idaho, a crew of us—thirty-six men, buildin' bridges acrost the Snake River for the Union Pacific—swung a two-hundred-and-seventy-foot span in seven hours. *Seven hours.* Sure, it's a record. The U. P. sent out a special train to bring us into Boise City on Christmas. Back in '94 this was.

"Two coachloads full of bridgemen. Say, when we hit that town! Talk about your tough Westerners—the bridgemen didn't move to one side for any of 'em. We sure cleaned up. Came out wearin' seven-dollar hats, all of us."

"What was the closest call you ever had?" I asked.

"We was buildin' a bridge down in Kentucky for a railroad," Ritchie said, "and had got along pretty well, when one day we was hoistin' an eighty-six-foot steel post up in the air, ready to set 'er in position. The boys was a little leery o' this bridge, anyway, because she collapsed a year before and carried eighty bridgemen down into the river with 'er. None of 'em came up, either.

"Well, we was puttin' 'er up again, and we started to h'ist this big post. They was a guy-line from the traveler looped around one end of 'er.

"One of the boys, 'Bill' Handley, hollers, 'Hold 'er a minute'; and Bill cleared up the guy-line and said, 'I'll ride the post up!'

"'No, you won't,' yells the foreman; 'nobody's goin' to ride steel on *this* job. Enough's been hurt a'ready.'

"That saved Bill's life, I guess, 'cause if he'd been on that post when she fell—! Well, I was standin' between the cable runnin' to the hoistin' engine and the spot where the post was to land. And the foreman give the signal to raise 'er, and up she went till she was standing on one end. She was too heavy for the engine, I guess, because, all of a sudden, we heard a crash, and the spool that was windin' up the line jumped clear out of gear. That eighty-six-foot steel post started to drop.

"You should 'a' seen them bridgemen run. They wasn't a man left on the structure when she hit. Except me. I couldn't move either way. I was caught between where the post was comin' down and the rope runnin' alongside o' me. Runnin', did I say? Why, that big manila rope was payin' out so fast, she sizzled. She leapt up in the air and threw a coupla loops—the way lightning does on the way down sometimes.

"I stood as still as a post, but one o' them loops hit me. Just flicked me on the arm. It burned through a leather coat, a heavy shirt, and thick woolen underclothes, and took the skin off my arm. The post landed with an awful smack beside me, but somehow the whole structure didn't go down, as the boys expected. She shivered a'right, but she stood up. Sa-ay, if Bill 'ad 'a' been on her!

"Seven men quit the job right there. They said that bridge was Jonahed. I think it was, at that. But for an accident the whole works would 'a' gone out from under us again.

"All the piles for the false work had been drove except one. The boys was already puttin' up a bent o' falsework on them piles when the last one was bein' drove. But, a funny thing, she bounced!

"'Hit 'er again,' says the foreman; 'see if she'll bounce again.' Well, the pile-driver come down again, and dang near drove that post out o' sight.

"'That's funny,' said the foreman, and sends a diver down to see what happened. Well, sir, that diver found the pile drove clear through the hull of a sunken coal boat, bottom side up. The rest of them piles was just restin' on that old boat. If we'd 'a' gone ahead, and set up our falsework on them piles, they'd 'a' gone out from under us sure, and we'd 'a' been through buildin' bridges for a long, long time. Ye-es, sir."

In his day Bill Ritchie "has seen forty men take the plunge," and says, "No fault of their own, just the luck of the trade." He continues:

"When we was puttin' up the Ferris Wheel in Lincoln Park in Chicago, after the World's Fair, they was a fellow workin' with us named Tom Downes. He was one of the best ironworkers I ever saw, knew his job, and was as sure-footed as a cat. He was the last man I ever expected to see fall.

"Well, one day, just after lunch, he was workin' just above the shaft of the wheel, a hundred and sixty feet up. I was sendin' material to him from the ground, steel stringpieces for the spokes of the wheel. I happened to be lookin' right at him when he lost his balance. It was probably the first time in his life that he lost his balance. And it was the last.

"He was reachin' over the shaft to unfasten a line, and all of a sudden he seemed to shoot right out into space. His hands was clutchin' at the air, tryin' to grab onto somethin'. If he could 'a' got his hands on anythin' he could 'a' held on. He had a powerful grip. Most ironworkers have. But it was too late.

"Down he come, twistin' and turnin', tryin' to right himself. He

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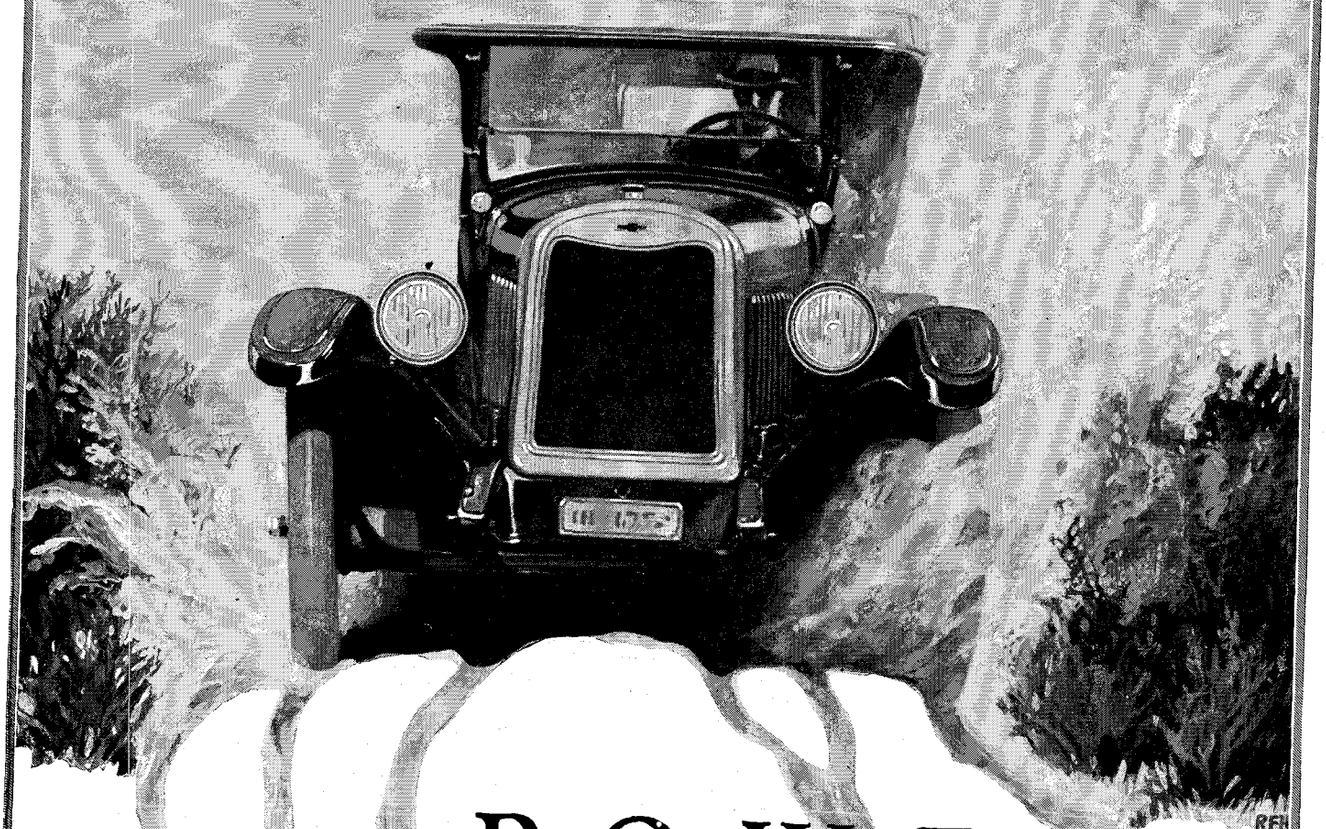

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landed flat, right in front of me. He never stirred. You could see the impression of his body, after, half a foot deep in the sand.

"Affect me? No; you can't think about those things."

As for himself—

"The nearest I ever come to fallin' was when we was buildin' the Great Northern Hotel, in Chicago. That's the only time I was ever in an ambulance in my life, too. A coupla fellows was shiftin' a heavy plank—it was fourteen feet long and two inches thick—around on the seventh floor, and it slipt out o' the hand o' one o' them, and the other couldn't hold it. Down she come.

"I was standin' on a girder on the second floor, and I didn't see her comin'. If that plank had 'a' caught me right, it would 'a' been all off. But it whistled past my ear and hit me a glancing blow on the shoulder. It took all the skin off my side. It knocked me off my balance, and I started to fall two stories into the basement. A fellow grabbed me and jerked me over on a crosspiece. I hit my knee an awful crack on the iron. When I tried to bend it a week later it sounded like an alarm clock goin' off.

"Nowadays, o' course, it's different. Hardly anybody gets hurt. Not what I call hurt. Not real accidents. O' course ironworkers are always gettin' clipt with a rivet or a rope, or jammin' a finger, or gettin' bumped with a swingin' girder; but they ain't much chance o' gettin' really hurt now.

"Y' see, foremen won't let the boys ride girders around any more, because the insurance companies made such a holler about it. If a company had to pay up too often on one job, it figgered that the foreman on that job was lettin' the boys get too reckless, and so it would have him fired and a new man put in his place. So, y' see, a foreman's got to key down on the daredevils in order to keep his job.

"On buildin's it's different now, too. We used to run the steel up as high as twenty stories, and never lay a plank. O' course the boys had to be cat-footed in them days, with nothing but three-inch girders to walk on. An' if a tool or a bolt or a beam or anything slipt from up there, they was nuthin' to stop it on the way down. If anybody was in the way—good-night!

"But now a law's been passed makin' 'em plank over every floor as they go up. You ain't allowed to leave a hole in the floor more'n two inches wide and three inches long, either. If anything slips, it don't drop far.

"Funny thing, the ironworkers don't like them new rules, neither. 'Two days raisin' iron, one day carryin' plank, two days raisin' iron, one day carryin' plank,' is what they call a buildin' job nowadays. Get a bridgeman to work on a buildin' these days? Not on your life! You can't get those boys to carry plank every third day. Not a real bridgeman, anyways. Steel is their business.

"You know ironworkers take pride in bein' ironworkers. They rove around from one job to another, and most of 'em knows each other. Take this suspension bridge up here at Bear Mountain now. Must 'a' been a hundred and twenty-five men on the steel there and another hundred on the wire. Where do you s'pose they all went when that job was done? Florida, mostly, for the winter.

"Most of 'em's married, and some of 'em's got flivvers. They hear about a bridge that's goin' to be built down South, so off they goes. If *they* don't get a job their *wives* will, so they'll make out all right. Next summer they'll come North again."

A "good bunch" Bill Ritchie has found them. If sometimes they fight among themselves on the job, he says—

"They have a regular fight to a finish, and the rest of the boys sees that they fight fair. When one of 'em is knocked down the boys stand him up and make him face his man or quit. When a man gets licked, he don't show up around *that* job no more.

"They'll fight for each other, too. I remember when we was buildin' steel ships for the Government during the war. They was a 'pusher'—that's what we bridgemen call a foreman—down there that didn't like one of the boys, and was always ridin' him. One evenin' after work this little fellow, Danny his name was, stopt the pusher just outside the gate, and says to him, 'Stop ridin' me, Bill.'

"'I'll ride you every day you're on this job!' says Bill.

"'We better have it out right now, then,' says Danny, and they stept out into the road. Well, they fought it out, and the pusher got the worst of it. A big crowd of the boys seen him get licked, so it wasn't no use for him to come around that job no more.

"But next day I seen an auto come down the road, and four men got out and clumb over the fence. One of 'em was the pusher, and the other three was the toughest-lookin' customers I ever seen.

"'Come along,' Bill says to me, 'and see the boys use the works.'

"'Better forget it,' I says. I knew what he meant by 'usin'' the works. He had three big city gunmen along with him, and they was goin' to shoot Danny.

"Well, Danny was workin' way down in the hull of the ship. When they found out where he was, they went over to the top of the ladder. Two of the gunmen stood at the top with their hands in their coat pockets, and the other one and the pusher started down. The rest of the boys seen what was goin' on—some one had passed the word along—and just as Bill and his friend set foot on the ladder, things began to happen.

"Wrenches, bolts, nuts, pieces of iron begun to whiz through the air. One of them gangsters rolled sixty-five feet down the ladder when a spanner clipt him in back of the ear. Before the other two knew what was happenin', they was all cut up and bleedin' in a dozen places. They jumped off the boat and started to run.

"One of 'em run into the river, and swum acrost and got away. The other one was runnin' around in a circle. Just as he come in front of me, somebody pasted him on the head with a big wrench. He went down on his knees.

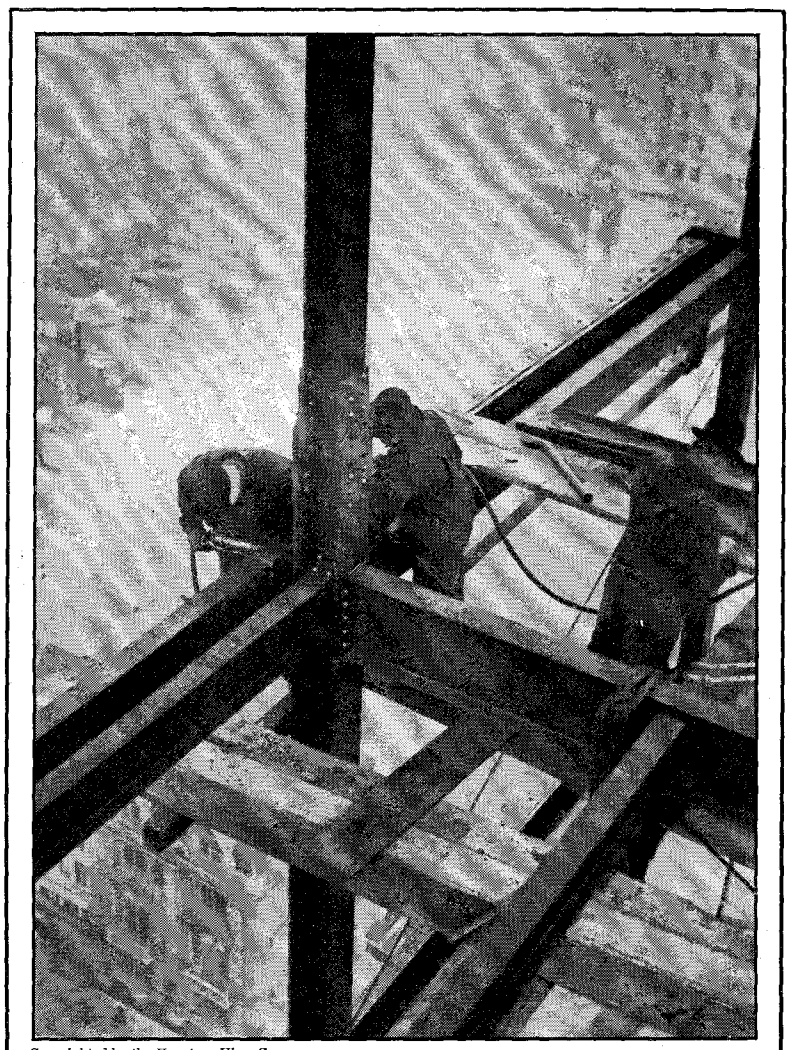
"I picked him up and chucked him in a toolhouse and shut the door. He would 'a' been kilt sure if the boys could 'a' got at him.

"'Leave 'im alone,' I says. 'He's had enough.'

"Just then the police come up and arrested all three of 'em. They went to prison later. But they never 'used the works' on Danny. Not while we were around."

According to Bill Ritchie "most ironworkers go into it when they are kids," and he himself began at sixteen. He says,

"I got a job heatin' rivets in a bridge shop. That's the lowest



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"ON BUILDIN'S IT'S DIFFERENT NOW, TOO"

Ironworkers "used to run the steel up as high as twenty stories, and never lay a plank. O' course the boys had to be cat-footed in them days, with nothing but three-inch girders to walk on."

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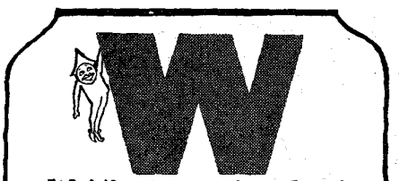

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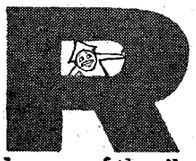

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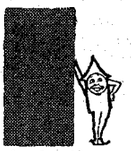

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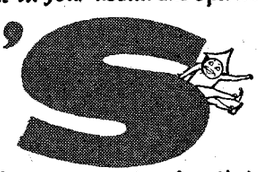

Smiles come easier, breath is sweeter, the world is brighter with Wrigley's

"after every meal" ~ the flavor lasts!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

job in the business. In the summer you burn up, and in the winter your face is burnin' and your feet is freezin'.

"But I liked it. I used to practise throwin' rivets. I'd set up a nail-keg fifty feet away, and toss red-hot rivets into it with a pair of tongs. I got so I could put six out of ten rivets in the keg.

"Y' see, on a bridge job where the rivet drivers is workin' fast, they want a heater who can pitch rivets to 'em fast and accurate. If he can pitch 'em a good distance, he don't slow 'em up by movin' his heater around all the time tryin' to keep close to 'em. The drivers catch 'em in a tin bucket, you know.

"Well, some of the rivet drivers seen me throwin' rivets, and when the gang was sent out on a bridge in Northern Canada, they asked for 'the kid.' I was so proud I nearly busted.

"That bridge was ninety-six feet high; but I went out on it like I was fed on ninety-six-foot bridges. I been goin' up higher ever since. Every time the gang went out, after that, they took me along to heat rivets for 'em. They drove rivets by hand in those days, and a rivet had to be heated right—a white, sparklin' heat. With these pneumatic bull-machine riveters nowadays, you don't no more'n have to color a rivet red. The machine'll drive it in anyway.

"The gang took me along when they built the old double-deck suspension bridge over Niagara Falls. I used to like to climb around on that bridge. At lunch time I'd sit out on the girder on the upper deck three feet from the railroad track, and swing my heels over the whirlpools below. That bridge was two hundred and twenty feet high.

"I know lots o' people couldn't 'a' done it. As soon as they get up high and see things movin' around underneath 'em, they get dizzy. But it never bothered me. The customs officers on both sides used to yell at me, but I never paid no attention to 'em.

"When we finished a bridge, we'd all go back to the shop and work there till the next job come along. One day I was helpin' another fellow cut some pieces off an iron rod. He was holdin' the cutter and I was hittin' it with a maul, clippin' off two-inch pieces.

"Well, like a kid, I was tryin' to show off my strength, and I hauled off with the maul and hit the cutter a terrible lick. A piece of steel flew up and hit me in the eye. I clapped my hand over it right away, and I knew that somethin' was wrong. I was scared, too.

"The boys took me right off to a doctor, an' as soon as he took a look at it, he says, 'It's all off. You'll never see out o' that eye again.'

"I felt pretty bad about it, o' course; but, bein' young, I got over it. As long as a kid's got two arms and two good legs, he don't get discouraged about losin' an eye. He thinks he can get along all right. And, anyway, you get used to it.

"You wouldn't know I had a glass eye, would you? I went with my wife six months before she knew it. Met her out in Chicago at the World's Fair. Right off the farm in Indiana, she was. Gettin' married was the best thing that ever happened to me. I'd be dead by now if I hadn't got married and quit takin' chances."

Even the loss of an eye failed to keep Bill Ritchie away from steel. Reading on,

"I was earnin' a dollar an' a quarter a day, and feelin' big as a man. I was comin' along too, because they gave me a chance to look at the blue-prints and see how steel was laid out. Pretty soon I was markin' out the holes on sheet steel for girders, an' I felt like I was gettin' to know somethin' about the business.

"We made the first shields for the Port Huron Tunnel of the Grand Trunk Railway, the first shields that was ever built on the continent of North America.

"Y' see, when you're buildin' a tunnel you put a hundred-ton pressure behind the shields, and force 'em through the mud at the bottom of the river a foot at a time, settin' up the segments behind you as you go. But you have to have anywhere from ten to forty pounds air-pressure on the inside to keep the mud and water out. 'Sand-hogs' is what they calls the fellas that works 'in air.' I worked in air myself, so I know what it's like.

"It ain't really any different from workin' up above, except that you can't whistle. With forty pounds of air pressin' in on your lungs, you can't blow out hard enough to make a squeak. That's one way o' tellin' how much air-pressure they is in a tunnel. Sometimes the sand-hogs start whistlin' at the top and keep it up on the way down as long as they can.

"One time, in a hotel in Pittsburgh, I heard a fella tellin' a big crowd all about the tough jobs he was on, and how he was a sand-hog on the Hudson Tubes job. I thought he was lyin', and after a while I says:

"'Say, did you ever try whistlin' down there?'

"'Whaddya mean?' he says.

"'Did you ever whistle on the job?'

"'Why, sure!' he says.

"'This fella's been stringin' you,' I says to the crowd. 'He never worked in air in his life, or he'd know you can't whistle in it.' Well, you should 'a' seen that fella git out o' there when they all started laughin' at him.

"I believe the toughest job I ever had was down under the Hudson River when we was erectin' the shields for the tunnels for the Pennsylvania Railroad. That was a tough one.

"Wringin' wet all the time from the water drippin' through. Chokin' and gaspin' from the soft-coal smoke and gas from the forges and rivet furnaces that filled up the tunnel. And so hot and stiflin' down in that hole that you couldn't hardly breathe. An' talk about noise! With the hunkies swingin' their sledges on the iron, 'Bang! Bang! Bang!' and the pneumatic rivetin'-guns drillin' away, say, you was dizzy with the racket!

"When you had to tell somebody somethin', you had to get right up against his ear and shout with all your might. Every day I'd come up with my lungs sore from yellin' orders. Yeah, that was a tough job.

"I've worked on bridges out in Iowa when it was zero weather and the wind nearly blew you off the girders, and I've worked on the Loop in Chicago when it was so hot that the steel would blister your bare hand, but that job under the Hudson was the worst.

"I was with the Hamilton Bridge Works up in Canada only a coupla years, when one of the boys that was workin' with me came down to New York and got a job. Pretty soon he wrote me a letter, and says, 'Bill, you're wastin' your time workin' for a dollar

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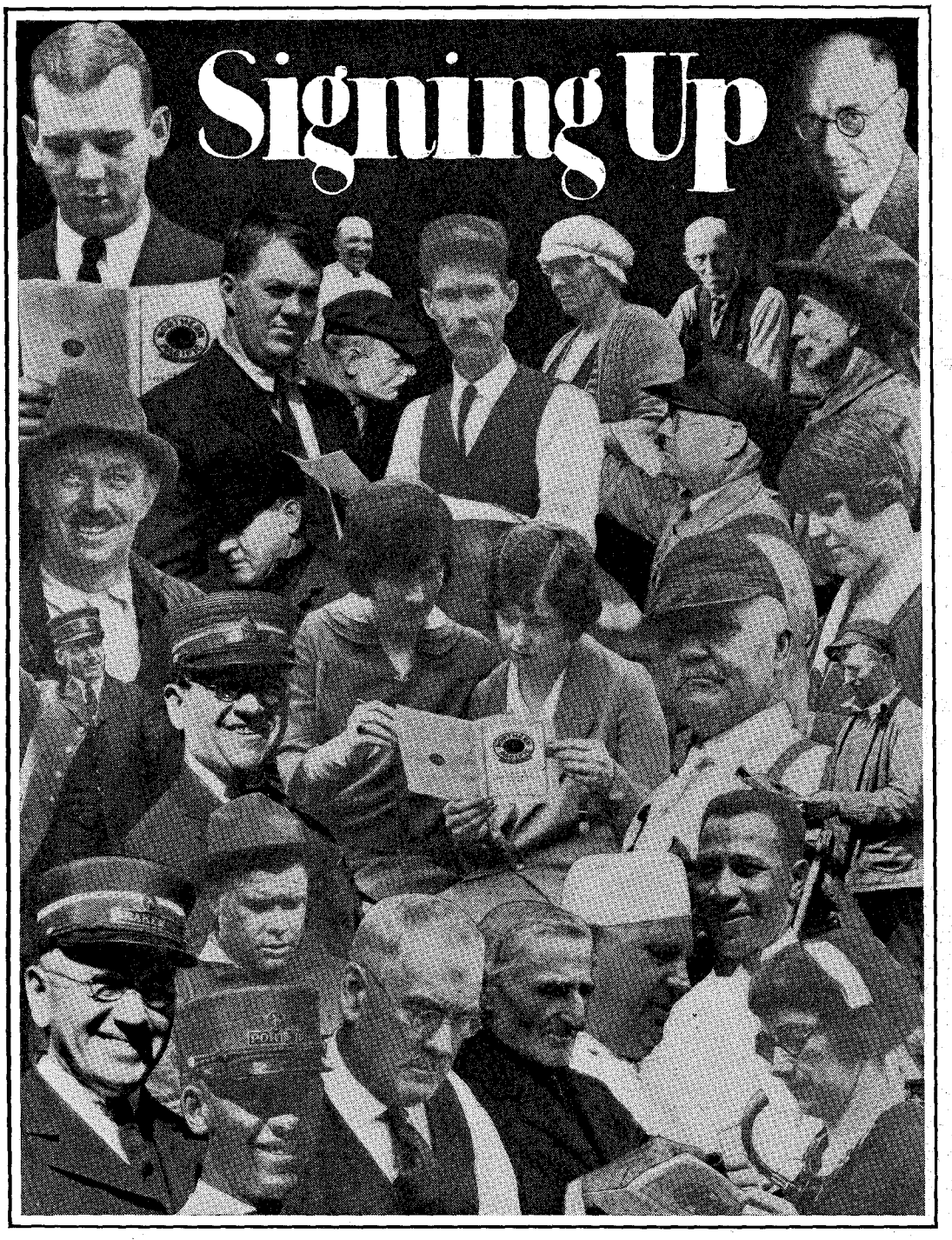

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

an' a quarter a day. Come on down to Jersey City, and get two an' a half.'

"So I give up my job in Canada and came down to Jersey City, and went to work drivin' rivets for the Pencoyd Bridge Company, on the Pennsylvania Elevated on Railroad Avenue. I was big and husky then, an' could drive rivets with the best of 'em.

"From then on it was just one job after another, and I been roamin' around the country ever since. Oh, we're a rovin' gang all right. A bridge here, a tunnel there, a steel buildin', a subway, a ship, a wireless tower, a terminal, a pier, Boston, Chicago, Philly, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, everywhere steel was goin' up. Most of the boys used to travel from one part o' the country to the other underneath freight cars. But now a days it's flivvers.

"I liked workin' with steel. I slept well, ate well, made good money. Always lookin' for pay-day, tho. When I finished up the job in Jersey City, I got another with the Elmira Bridge Company, puttin' in the piers for the New York Central Railway down on Thirty-fourth Street and the Hudson River.

"Funny thing, when I was drivin' rivets in them piers I didn't know that I'd be cuttin' out them same rivets twenty years later. 'S fact, the piers was tore out for the Pennsylvania Terminal. One of the boys on that job come to me and says, 'Say, Bill, them's the toughest rivets I ever cut out.' 'They ought to be,' I says: 'I drove 'em in myself twenty years ago.'

"I got to be a foreman when I went with Terry and Tench, the big New York contractors. They seen I wasn't a booze-fighter, I guess. Drinkin' men ain't very popular around steel jobs. On railroad jobs especially. The railroads don't want men around they can't depend on.

"You know what they used to say about bridgemen? 'You fellows can walk around on a three-inch girder all day long, but you need the whole sidewalk at night, and then you fall off it.' Well, that's the way they used to be in the old saloon days.

"I remember one time out in Oregon, a fellow named Buck—that's all I ever knew of his name; every bridgeman's got a name like that: 'Texas,' or 'Red,' or 'Swede,' or 'Tennessee,' or 'Kid,' or 'Dynamite,' or 'Blackie,' or somethin'—you don't ever hear their real names, if they got any—well, Buck was out teeterin' around on the structure when he'd had too much to drink, and the foreman fired him.

"Buck left, but he come back in about half an hour and walked up behind the foreman and knocked him off a truss into a concrete pier, twenty-five feet below. The concrete had just been mixt and it was soft and wet, or else he'd 'a' been killed. Then Buck pulled out a pistol and went in to the time-keeper and asked for his check. He didn't have no trouble gettin' it, either, while he was wavin' that gun around. Then he lit out.

"One of the boys went after him with a double-barreled shotgun and brought him back that night. He was locked up along with a white man who'd just killed a negro mammy.

"'Come along, Bill,' one of the boys says to me, after dark, 'we're goin' to stretch a couple necks.' Well, I went the other way when I heard that.

"They did hang the murderer that

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night; but they let Buck go when he promised never to show his face around that part of the country again.

"Well, you know, Buck turned up in New York again, at Terry and Tench's, not long after, and asked for a job, just as if nothin' had happened. He got one, too. Well, that's the way they are."

Tho ironworkers "are a rough, gipsy crew," but Bill Ritchie says:

"Let one of 'em get hurt or in trouble, and the rest of 'em will pass around the hat so quick it'll make your head swim. I've never known 'em to fail to chip in when one of 'em needed help. They'll give their last dollar, or the shirt off their back.

"Why, one time down in Blackstone, Massachusetts, they was a fellow, a loftsman, up on a bent of falsework set up beside the bridge. The foreman started to knock down the falsework when this fellow was still up on top. He knocked out two braces, and down she come, takin' this fellow along. He never had a chance, o' course.

"The boys heard that his wife was left in a pretty bad fix—no money, or relatives near by to go to. They didn't stop to ask no questions. Just passed the hat and put in everythin' they had.

"Bridgemen'll watch out for each other, too. One time I was foreman on a job down on the Schuylkill River, an' they was several gangs of riveters at work. One of the gangs—they was four in a gang—was fallin' a little behind the others. I looked 'em over, and I seen that one of 'em was young and didn't know much about the business. The others was carryin' him. They liked him, and they didn't want to see him lose his job, so they was workin' twice as hard to keep up with the other gangs.

"About the funniest thing I ever saw was on the Manhattan Bridge in New York: Three men was workin' on a wooden platform hangin' from a couple ropes underneath the lower chord of the bridge. One of 'em had a jack, and he started pumpin' it up against the truss, tryin' to raise it a little. Imagine tryin' to raise up a truss by pushin' up on it from a platform hangin' on it!

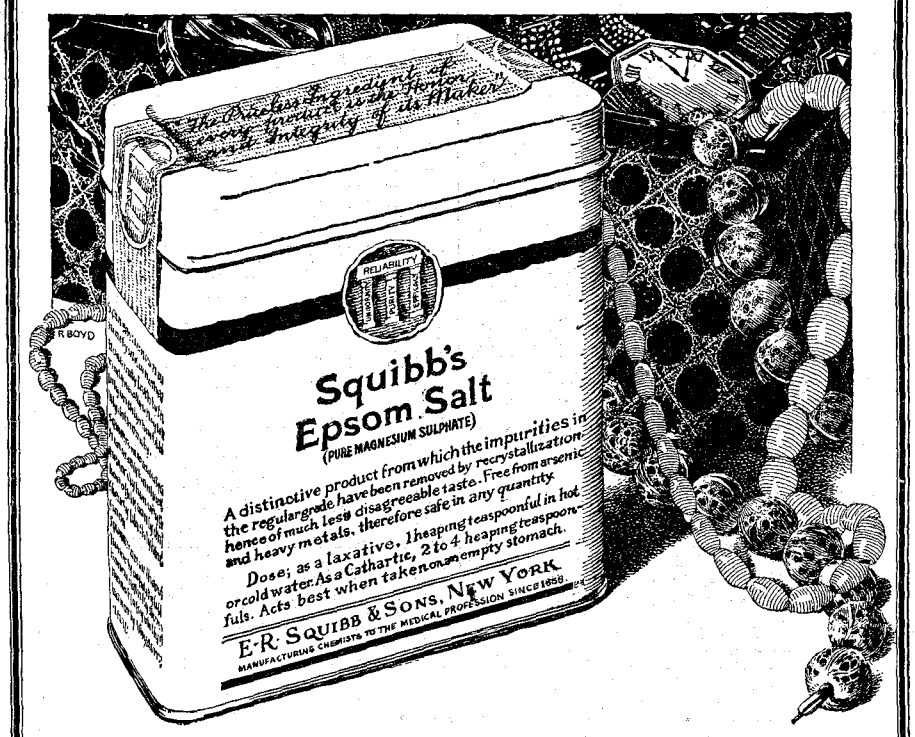
"Well, all this fella did was to push the platform right down into the river. All of a sudden, one of the ropes give away, and them three fellas slid right off into the river. A hundred and thirty-four feet they fell, tumblin' over and over.

"A tugboat run out and picked 'em all up, and the first thing one of 'em said when they pulled him up on deck was, 'Gimme a cigarette.'

"A bridgeman was workin' up on a derrick on a bridge in Winona, Minnesota, one time, and one of the boys got careless with a beam swingin' on a cable, and let it brush up against this man. It knocked him off the derrick a hundred and forty feet into the river. He hit with a terrible splash.

"When he come up, the first thing that stuck out of the water was his fist. He was shakin' it at the fella who'd bumped him off the bridge. He was roarin' what he was goin' to do to him when he got ashore. He was the maddest man in the world. I guess he would 'a' settled with him too, but he found his leg was broke when he got to shore, so he couldn't go no further.

"How long can you stay in the business? Till you're wealthy enough to retire; and I never heard of a bridgeman yet who got that way. I've seen 'em walkin' the girders when they was seventy years old."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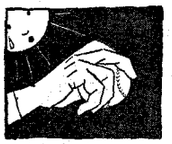

I know a few baseball pitchers who reach the heights only when the sun shines hotly. Mennen Shaving Cream strikes out the whiskers regardless of the water's temperature. Tepid, luke-warm, or cold water suits Mennen's as well as hot.

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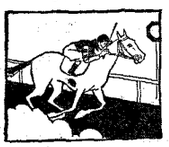

Many race horses are unable to run fast unless track and weather conditions are ideal. Weather never makes Mennen Shaving Cream too hard or too soft in the tube. Mennen's is always the same creamy consistency — ready to give you a zippy, gorgeous shave.

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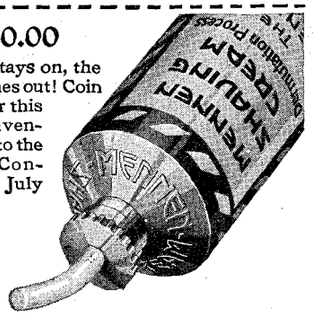

SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

THE RESURRECTION OF CONNIE MACK'S ATHLETICS

SOMETIMES revivals of old favorites make a bigger hit on the stage than new productions, and there is always great joy over the sinner that repents. So fandom is all agog over the fact that the end of the first month of American League baseball showed the Philadelphia Athletics leading in the percentages by a hundred points, winning a string of seven consecutive victories, and chalking up nine straight wins to the credit of their pitching star, Sam Gray. At last, remarks Grantland Rice in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the ten-year span of taking Mr. Mack's Athletics as the closing word in jokes is about over." It will be remembered that the Philadelphia Athletics won the League championship in 1902, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1913, and 1914; that the team of the later championships was universally acknowledged to be the finest baseball team ever assembled; and that ever since 1914 the club has been represented by a tail-ender team. As Hype Igoe lightly observes in the New York *World:*

When Connie sold the scintillating stars of that old combination, to save the face of the American League, it did seem that he had sold his luck at the same time. It has been a patient, hard struggle to get them back to where they were. Now the team IS up there and Connie is satisfied, satisfied that it wasn't all luck the first time, but really the fruits of organizing genius. He wanted to prove to the rest of the baseball world that he could make the old lightning strike right in the same spot—twice.

The present team may never be the matchless machine of the old days, but it will do until Connie trots a third gang along.

The present success of the Athletics is attributed by Will Wedge of the New York *Sun* to the fact that "they are the only big-league outfit whose destinies are directed by a parent and his offspring":

The father-and-son control of the A's is a fact. Papa Cornelius McGillicuddy stands on the dugout steps and does master-minding behind the camouflage of a score-card. Son Earl McGillandso-forth stands on the coaching lines and acts as traffic cop for Athletics making Cooks tours of the bases.

The A's are the youngest major-league club; the players' average age is twenty-five years. Such a kid bunch as that demands the attention of some one who understands juvenile psychology. That's why Connie beckoned his son to come and assist him. The combination has worked happily. It has made the A's a happy family.

A more serious explanation of the Athletics' comeback is given by George Chadwick in a Consolidated Press dispatch:

The Athletics have been accumulating what might be termed an accelerating percentage growth ever since the season began. They have not shown much of any disposition to fluctuate. Had they done so, they would have appeared less dangerous. If they continue to play as they have been playing all spring, it will take something like injuries to their players, of which they think they have had their share, to put them out of the fight.

FLYING HIGH
—Igoe in the New York *World.*

This Athletic team has one very predominant quality which must not be overlooked, and which is not being ignored by the wise managers. It is no longer a hit-and-miss team. The players are working as smoothly as if they, and not the Washingtons, had won the championship of 1924.

For the first time in some years, continues Mr. Chadwick, Manager Mack has been able to shift his infield without weakening it:

This condition may not be permanent, but don't overlook it for the moment as a very strong factor in the success of the Athletics. It has been the ability of McGraw to shift his Giants, which has won more than one championship for him.

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And there is another reason which to many sports writers seems the most important of all. "With Gray pitching sensationally, Bryan Harriss going well, and Eddie Rommel's knuckle-ball as effective as ever, Mack has the best right-handed collection of twirlers he has had since the palmy days of Bender and Coombs," we read on the sports page of the New York *Evening Post*. Pitching is considered 60 per cent. of a winning team's strength, we are reminded by Joe Vila, sports editor of the New York *Sun*, and the value of first-class pitching is clearly shown, we are told, by the work of the Athletics and the world champion Washingtons. In the middle of May the Athletics were a hundred points ahead of Washington and Washington was nearly a hundred points ahead of the other clubs. Mr. Vila explains this by saying that "managers Mack and Harris are better equipped in the box than rival leaders," and he goes on with an interesting comparison of the material in the two clubs which showed their heels to the rest of the league in the opening weeks of the season:

Mack always has depended on the veteran Ed Rommel, knuckle-ball expert, to bear the brunt of the burden. Rommel again is displaying his usual skill. But for the first time in many campaigns the famous leader of the Athletics is getting brilliant results from Bryan Harriss, once considered a false alarm.

The sudden development of Sammy Gray, the young Texan, whose curve-ball delivery has mystified all the teams he has faced this year, is another important reason why the Athletics are leading Ban Johnson's race. But unless Rommel, Harriss and Gray receive aid from other Mackian sharpshooters, the Athletics soon may yield first position to the Senators.

Mack, however, feels sure that he will have additional pitching strength in the near future. He has not lost confidence in "Lefty" Groves, his $100,600 star. Baumgartner, another southpaw, who pitched major-league ball for the Athletics last season, soon will be taking his turn. Mack also is grooming Walberg, still another left-hander, and Burns, a youngster of promising ability.

The world champions are carrying the oldest staff of pitchers in fast company. Manager Harris doesn't believe in trying experiments. The mighty Walter Johnson still is the king pin. In 1924 Sir Walter won twenty-three games, a feat that he may duplicate if he maintains his present effectiveness. Zachary and Mogridge, the left-handers who were important factors in the Senators' triumph last year, have not lost a particle of their skill.

Altho Fred Marberry, the big right-hander, hasn't rounded into his best form, Leader Harris doesn't miss him. Coveleskie, noted spitball pitcher, is offsetting Marberry's absence, while the veteran southpaws Ruether and Gregg have helped the world champions materially.

In addition to these experienced boxmen, Harris is prepared to use Martina, Ogden, and Russell for emergency duty, so that on paper the world champions seem to be more fortified on the mound than the Athletics of Shibe Park.

The unexpected success of the Mackmen also is due to the superb catching of Gordon Cochrane, the $50,000 Coast

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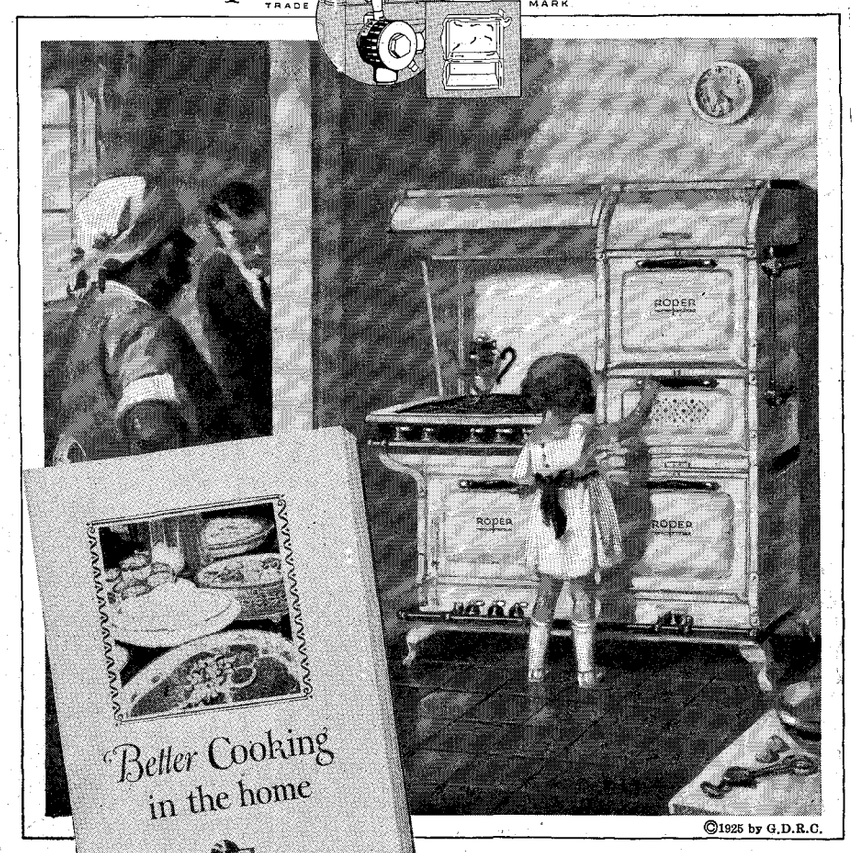

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

League youngster, who has replaced the more experienced Cy Perkins. Cochrane, according to many close observers, compares favorably with "Muddy" Ruel of the world champions, who is the best catcher in the major leagues. No team ever has won a pennant without a first-rate backstop. Perkins, once rated among the leading receivers in the American League, has been forced to stand aside by a young hustler who not only knows how to size up enemy hitters, but also can throw to bases like a rifleman, and hits the ball on the seam.

Poole, the Athletics' new first baseman, who was taken out of the Coast League to fill the shoes of the crippled Hauser, is a genuine "find." He is playing the bag as well as Joe Judge of the Senators. Mack has three other corking good infielders in Bishop, Galloway, and Hale. But Bishop and Galloway are outclassed by Stanley Harris and Peckinpaugh, altho not by a wide margin. Hale at third base is a harder hitter than Bleuge, and so is Dykes.

Manager Harris is trying to improve the batting power of his outfield. He has stationed Joe Harris, the former Boston slugger, in left and has moved "Goose" Goslin to center, at the same time retaining Rice in the right-field berth. It remains to be seen whether this trio, collectively, will outhit the Athletics' best outfielders—Lamar, Simmons, and Miller.

Last summer Connie Mack said to Mr. Vila in the course of a conversation:

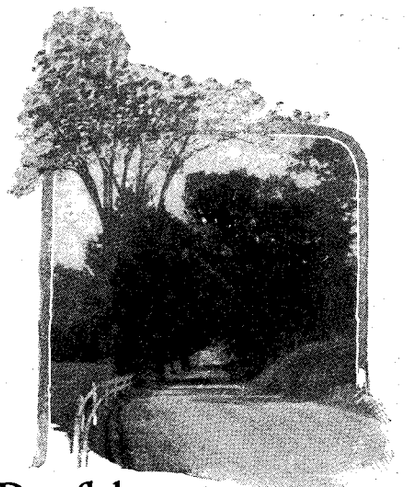
"I believe I have discovered the best right-handed pitcher ever seen in the Athletics' uniform. I do not except Chief Bender and Jack Coombs, who never have been excelled by any of my right-handers. The youngster's name is Sammy Gray. Keep your eyes on him."

By May 17, this year, Gray had won nine straight victories, including two shut-outs. Shortstop Scott of the Yankees pays him this tribute:

"I never saw a kid pitcher deliver a more bewildering curve ball. He has everything, and his control is amazing. He knows how to pitch to each hitter, and, at the same time, he depends on his support to carry him along. Gray has a brilliant future."

Gray first appeared in organized baseball three years ago in the Fort Worth team of the Texas League. In 1923 he divided his time between Fort Worth and Beaumont, we read in Mr. Vila's column. On the advice of his scouts Connie Mack drafted him from Fort Worth in September, 1923. Last year he played in only a comparatively few games, but did enough to convince Mack that he was a coming winner.

Sam Gray has made such a place for himself in Philadelphia that *The Inquirer* of that city has sent a representative to his home town in Texas to find out all about the pitcher's home and family. Sam Gray, according to this account, was born near Van Alstyne, Texas, in 1899. His father is still a practical, hard-working farmer, and his mother is said to be "the



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same quiet, industrious farm wife that she was when Sam as a boy was always to be found during his leisure time throwing a baseball at the knot-holes in the side of his father's big barn." And, we read,

Even now, with the praises of their son being sung almost every day in the newspapers of the country, Mr. and Mrs. Gray prefer to regard his achievements more as the result, the evolution, you might say, of the accuracy in aim attained when as a boy he threw balls at those knotholes, plus the benefit which has come to him through the experience gained in the actual playing of the game under expert coaching, than as anything else.

Gray's life preceding his advent into professional baseball was the same humdrum existence of the average farm boys of Texas. When he became of school age, he attended the rural school in the Hackberry community.

Later Sam attended Columbia College, as the Van Alstyne public school was then known. It is still a badge of honor, even tho Columbia College has long since passed out of existence, to have been a student there, for to Van Alstyne the college was at once a pride and a cause for joy.

It was while in school in Van Alstyne that Gray began his baseball career in earnest. His first games were played as a combination first baseman and pitcher, alternating one position with the other.

But his ability as a pitcher became so apparent that he gave up playing first base to become the premier among the box artists in this community.

Until 1921 Sam Gray was known to fame as a pitcher only in and around Van Alstyne, but in 1922, when the Texas-Oklahoma League was reorganized, he became connected with the Sherman, Texas, team, and was a regular moundman during that season.

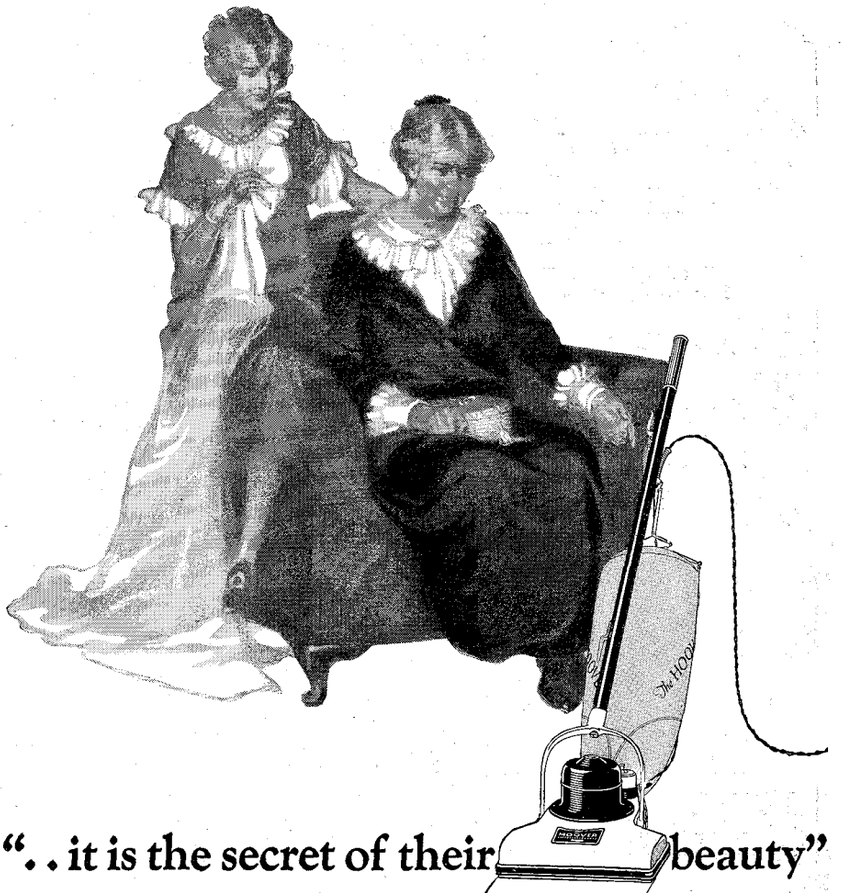
This marked the beginning of his career as a professional player, which has brought to him prominence as a member of the pitching staff of Connie Mack's Athletics.

Gray was married in 1923 to Miss Alice Cobb of Hillsboro, Texas. At the close of every season, Gray returns to his home here for a winter visit with his parents and friends. The habits of his boyhood days and the routine of his life when he was one of his father's "farm hands" are still strong with him.

A favorite pastime with some of the farm boys in this section is the hunting of rabbits with neither gun nor dog, dependence being put upon the speed of the huntsman in outrunning the bunnies. Gray's friends claim that he is especially fond of this diversion as a means of keeping himself "fit."

He is also fond of taking a "possum hound" and searching out on a frosty night a persimmon tree in which some artful possum has taken up his abode. Nor has the serious side of life on the farm lost its appeal for him, for he regularly takes his turn at milking, feeding the stock and helping with the killing of the hogs, as well as the performing of other chores.

He prefers talking about hunting rabbits and opossum to discussing what he has achieved, and his attitude is that of a native son, proud of the place of his birth and glad to be among the friends of his early days again. He is still, among us, as modest and as unassuming as a star in the realm of the professional as he was during the years when his name was unknown outside of this immediate community. In Van Alstyne, kids and "grown-ups" alike hail Gray as a "Reg'lar Feller."



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HERE'S TO THE FANS!

"YOU can't keep a good fan down," that is, the real fan—the golf fan, the baseball fan, the football fan, the racing fan, the boxing fan—exclaims Grantland Rice in *Collier's*. He estimates that there are now forty million real fans in this country who comprise the bulwark of sport. Frenzy for golf appears to be a rising tide, altho not yet attaining the proportions of the mass movements in baseball or football. Some comparisons of the rabid breeds begin with Rice's observation of the individual who simply imagines he's a fan:

"Yes," my friend remarked, "I've turned into a real golf fan now. I'm a real bug. It's a great old game." Whereupon we handed our golf bags to his chauffeur, stept into his touring car and started for his golf course, with its palatial clubhouse, its lawnlike fairways and its carpet greens.

Upon our arrival we found that there were half a dozen players at the first tee waiting to start and several others massaging the turf about the first few holes.

Whereupon my friend's entire day was spoiled. The blue had gone out of the sky and the gold had departed from the glint of the sun. "That's the trouble with this game," he said, "and if it gets any worse I am going to give it up. I hate to wait around the first tee, I hate to be held up, and I hate to play through people. It spoils all the fun."

And then Rice thought of those other "real golf fans," who are slightly different.

I thought of those men and women who arise before dawn on a Sunday morning and take the subway to Van Cortlandt Park, which happens to be one of New York's largest and most popular public courses. One can picture them leaving the subway with the stars still shining overhead, or possibly walking on through utter blackness with threatening rain at hand, marching on to the official starter's headquarters to have their tickets stamped and so be among the first to get away. One can picture the long lines of others that follow later on and wait hours for the opportunity to play back of slow-moving masses who are frequently quite content to get a hole in eight, ten or a dozen strokes and make the round in four hours or more.

Besides the playing type there is also the gallery type of golf fan to consider in sizing up the stuff that fans are made of. When Washington was in the throes of its first world series Grantland Rice "promptly decided that the baseball bug must be awarded the main prize for frenzied fidelity." For—

The line began to form the night before, and early next morning thousands came marching up to join the never-ending formation—thousands who were willing to stand hour after hour in the faint hope of squeezing through.

In the first place, it takes a soul something like 100 per cent. fanatical to face an all-night vigil and an all-day stand, ten hours under the stars and ten hours under the sun, to sit in the bleachers and see one ball game. The first arrivals knew they would get in. But those who came early in the morning of the game were taking the chance of standing six or seven hours without peering into the promised land. Those who stand in line like that are the real fans of baseball, the backbone of the professional trade.

When the final game began, with Washington's hopes rising and falling and rising again, we decided we had never seen a real fan before. There was none of the placidity which New York and other cities so often show. There was either joy and jubilation or anguish and despair. There were wild shouts of triumph or there were boding silences of despondency. There was no neutrality. Not a touch. The souls of those Washington fans lay open and exposed.

No exhibition of untrammeled fanaticism will ever surpass the thundering roar which came from Washington hosts as Johnson won his final game; and no one will ever forget the human tidal wave which swept across the field from bleachers and stands as Washington's ball-players fled to the clubhouse for their lives and were besieged for hours afterward.

After that world series game there was a feeling that the fan crown should be awarded to baseball.

A few weeks later, however, came along the football display, with the big test of the Yale-Harvard game at New Haven for Rice to study. As he tells it:

Morning came on with black skies and a cold, driving November rain. Those who started from fifty and a hundred miles away knew what they were facing. Yet over seventy thousand started—and got there.

For over two hours seventy thousand football fans, men, women and children, old and young, sat under a wind-blown, beating rain, which rarely eased up, to see two football teams flounder, skid and slip through mud and water and soggy turf. The wind whipt the rain into their faces, and the rain in turn filtered through protecting garments as a bedraggled multitude cheered and sang and followed with eager interest every play.

A heavy vote has to be cast for the football fan, after all.

Thereafter Rice discovered that the gallery type of golf fan vies with the baseball and football fanatic for active membership in the "Rabid Club." He says:

An Open Championship is under way. Walter Hagen and Bobby Jones are paired together. Thousands are banked around the first tee, and as the two drives fly far and straight down the course the big stampede is on. Here is the "thundering herd" in action. It might be noted here that the golf spectator doesn't sit quietly or noisily or any other way as the baseball, football or tennis spectator does. After that first drive from the first tee he immediately becomes a combination sprinter, broad jumper and marathon runner. No one in a big gallery will get to see the second shot by walking leisurely and sedately along. Some are sprinting, others are jogging and the rest are either walking at a fast clip or heading over for position on the next hole. Those who follow a big championship match for thirty-six holes run and walk from eight to ten miles over rough country, up and down hill, crossing brooks and often climbing fences.

Yet for "pure rabidity" Grantland Rice confesses that he is "inclined to award the

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chaplet of wild apple blossoms to the ticketless section of the great crowd which attempted to see the Dempsey-Firpo match at the Polo Grounds." And this is why:

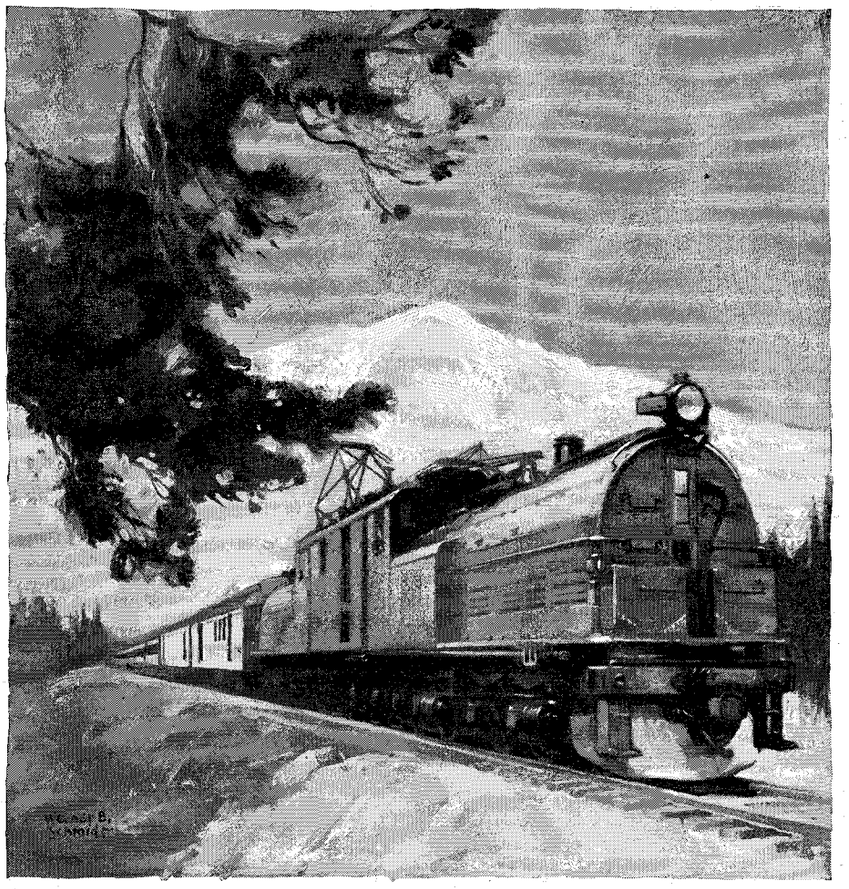
Every reserved seat had been snapt up. The first early rush had filled every vacant nook. Yet long before twilight increasing thousands had swept into every street and avenue leading to the battle-ground in the vain hope that one more ticket might be bought. We arrived in the vicinity shortly before six o'clock, four hours before the main war was scheduled to begin.

Two hundred yards from the entrance gate we were caught in the first wild whirl of the mass. Less than twenty feet away three mounted policemen were charging the sector where we stood, and only our agility saved us from the flying equine feet. As it was, many were ridden down and others were clubbed. Yet did those fight fans start for the peace and comforts of home? They did not. They still surged forward on the long and almost hopeless chance that something might happen to get them inside. Here was the Mount Everest of fanatical frenzy. It is estimated that more than fifty thousand who were without tickets had faced the forlorn hope and battled to the finish to see this fight.

BACK TO HORSEBACK

AUTOMOBILE manufacturers and automobile dealers have long been enthusiastic horsemen, we are told, as "they have realized what their customers are beginning to realize more and more, that driving around in an automobile a lot requires a compensating exercise that will properly bestir muscles that otherwise become flabby." Around Boston they may be seen on trails or bridle-paths as early as six in the morning, setting an example widely followed. In the Boston *Transcript*, Daniel Rochford observes: "Never has this cultural hub of the universe seen such a general interest in horseback riding, particularly among new riders, as has evidenced itself already this year." Just why the increased interest should have come this year, no one knows, but Mr. Rochford remarks that "perhaps it would be more accurate to say that nobody knows why it wasn't shown before," tho he admits that "the average man probably feels a little nervousness when he approaches a strange horse." However,

Almost any horse if he's had a fairly Christian upbringing will make friends and do what you want him to if you have confidence and know what you are about. Ride a horse once or twice and you can usually get onto his bag of tricks. You know he isn't thinking up all the diabolical things you credit him with—laying down and rolling over on you, or throwing you and then kicking you off the bridle path, for example. Horsemen tell us, and we don't know enough to dare doubt them, that a horse who has been used for riding-school renting soon gets to know all about his rider by the way the person mounts him and handles the reins at the start. If the rider seems to know his lines and sits his saddle as tho he had been there before, the horse will do his part and give the man a good ride. If the rider fumbles with the lines and squirms around, ill at ease in the



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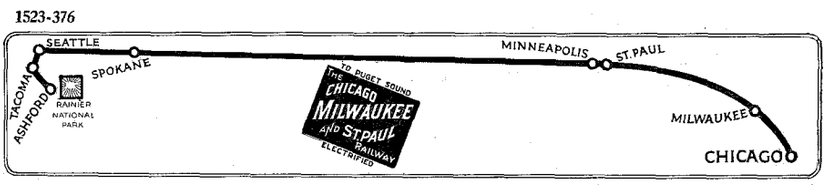

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The Literary Digest School and College Directory

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 11th and September 12th the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. In the earlier issues will appear supervised summer camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools, and camps without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Abbott Academy	Andover, Mass.
The Birmingham School	Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.
Mary Baldwin College and Seminary	Staunton, Va.
Glendale Jr. College and Preparatory School	Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Gunston Hall	1920 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
Katherine Gibbs School	151 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
Lasell Seminary	193 Woodland Road, Auburndale, Mass.
Lindenwood College	Box 725, St. Charles, Mo.
National Park Seminary	Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Posse-Nissen School	779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Saint Margaret's School	Waterbury, Conn.
Sayre College	Lexington, Ky.
Frances Shimer School	Box 648, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Walnut Hill School	24 Highland St., Natick, Mass.
Ward-Belmont School	Box 14, Nashville, Tenn.

Summer Schools

American Academy of Dramatic Arts	Room 258-E, Carnegie Hall, New York
Culver Summer Schools	Culver, Ind.
Huntington Summer School	316 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
The Westminster Summer School	Simsbury, Conn.

Special

Devereux Schools	Box L, Berwyn, Pa.
Martin Institute for Speech Defects	405 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Stewart Home Training School	Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
The Woods School	Box 160, Langhorne, Pa.

Camps for Boys

Fire Place Lodge for Boys	Address, Roy G. Perham, M.D., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Technical

Bliss Electrical School	265 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Colorado School of Mines	Box T, Golden, Colo.
Michigan College of Mines	260 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.
New Mexico School of Mines	Box P-4, Socorro, New Mexico
Tri-State College of Engineering	Box L-5, Angola, Ind.

Boys' Preparatory

Peddie Institute	Box 5-P, Hightstown, N. J.
Pennington School	Box 80, Pennington, N. J.

Military Schools and Colleges

Kemper Military School	706 Third St., Boonville, Mo.
San Diego Army and Navy Academy	Box L, Pacific Beach Sta., San Diego, Calif.
Staunton Military Academy	Box D, Staunton, Va.
Wentworth Military Academy	Box D, Lexington, Mo.

Vocational and Professional

Ithaca Conservatory of Music	5 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
The Ithaca School of Physical Education	205 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Northwestern University	Box A-10, Evanston, Ill.
Rochester School of Optometry	28 S. Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.
The Sargent School	Cambridge, Mass.

Co-Educational

Temple University	Dept. D, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

saddle, the horse will poke along the rest of the ride.

Mounted on a good horse with a clean trail ahead of you and fair weather, man reaches a feeling of strength and power obtainable in no other way. Of course we'll have to disqualify elephant riders, camel riders and others of that sort. But for the average man the control he exercises over that horse is the supreme proof of the mastery of man's will over brute force. A man is a better man for that realization. And even when it has faded into an accepted fact and riding horses is as uneventful as walking, the man takes vigor from the subconscious realization.

Probably the biggest reason why more people do not ride is that when they are young and naturally want to ride, they feel they can't afford it. When they get older and can afford it they aren't so sure that they want to. A woman of 40-45 is about the toughest proposition that the riding instructor has to handle. You must admire the courage and pluck of a woman who will climb on a horse with a forced smile even while she is trembling with fear. And it is something that is seen not once in a lifetime, but almost any day around the large schools. Usually, if the first day doesn't lame them too much, and it won't when an experienced teacher is in charge, they come back for more and each ride becomes easier for them. We were talking with a woman Tuesday who was taking her eighth lesson that day. She had gone alone all right until her fifth lesson. Then, for no apparent reason at all, she lost her nerve out on the bridle path and things began to look bad for her.

The instructor realized that she was watching his horse and so cantered on ahead a bit. Left alone she soon calmed down and regained her confidence. In a few more lessons she'll be able to go out alone with the best of them.

"That's the biggest thing those girls need," the instructor added, "confidence." Seeing that we seemed to register some doubt about their being girls, he added, smiling, "We call them girls, you know. They seem to get along better when we do." And of course there's more truth than psychology in that when you examine the facts. Years do drop off when you climb into the saddle.

But in Mr. Rochford's opinion, the middle-aged woman is "not, strictly speaking, the hardest person to teach to ride." As he tells us,

The hardest person is the cocky individual who thinks he knows more than he does about riding and resents instruction. That's a generality that is true of almost all fields of human accomplishment. The man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client, and so with the riding pupil who is "wise." The best way to handle that type is to take them out for a good stiff ride and let the saddle and the law of gravity do the rest. It's a mean trick to play on the horse, but it is sure medicine for the pupil. An amusing incident was told us of a couple who have made a lot of money recently. They wintered in the South and while there had a few riding lessons. On reporting for a canter locally they said they could ride. When things didn't seem to be going so well the lady said something was wrong

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with the horses; they rode well on good mounts but that the Eastern horses were different. She had been, she explained, "riding Southern and Western horses." The instructor, a laconic individual, informed her that Southern and Western horses were the only sort they had in their stable.

CASEY JUNIORS STILL AT THE BAT

PRESIDENT JOHN HEYDLER of the National League appears to have read with acute interest Mr. Frank Sinclair's recent article on the supposed decline of interest in baseball among "kids." Published in *Sportlife* and reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 18, the article described what seems to Mr. Sinclair an alarming situation, and President Heydler has had his league service bureau query the park commissioners of a score of representative major and minor league cities throughout the country. As Mr. Cullen Cain tells us in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

A study of their statements in reply and a recapitulation of their figures convinces him that baseball is on the increase rather than the decline with the boys of the land. There are three times as many diamonds in the cities as there were ten or fifteen years ago, and there are five times as many boys playing ball earnestly and joyfully upon these diamonds as there were a decade or two ago.

A study of some twenty letters from these city park commissioners was a matter of much assurance and gratification to the National League president.

In nearly every city the kids love baseball more than ever, and more of them are playing than ever. Boston and Springfield, Massachusetts, New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Detroit, San Francisco, Omaha, Buffalo, Philadelphia, all these cities furnish the authentic facts and figures to effectually dissipate any doubt of the continued popularity of baseball among their boys.

The unexampled building growth of all these cities has barred with brick and steel and stone the vacant lots where once the boys used to play. In an endeavor to meet their demand for the national game the park authorities have been pushed to the uttermost. They have done the best they could with the money and the ground at hand, and that best has been a great deal. They do not pretend to have satisfied the demand—they only report progress.

After a careful study of their report, Mr. Cain sums up its findings thus:

New York—That interest in baseball by the boys of New York is on the increase is attested by James Mulholland, supervisor of recreation of the park department of the borough of Manhattan, when he declares that: "Our department was unable to accommodate fifty ball teams a week on an average last summer who made application for a place where they might play our national game." And yet in Manhattan there were twenty-five diamonds under park supervision last year, where there were only eighteen ten years ago. The supervisor goes on to say that he issued 1,381 permits for the use of the diamonds last year. Inter-playground baseball tournaments were held. "I would wish to place

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Select the treatment that fits your scalp condition and use it regularly with Packer's Tar Soap. For Packer's is as safe, pure, mild and effective a shampoo soap as can be made. (Remember, Pine Tar as contained in Packer's has for years been endorsed by foremost authorities in the care of the hair.)

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Authorities find that dandruff is responsible for at least 75% of the cases of falling hair. But dandruff need not result in serious consequences if carefully and properly treated. The Packer Method of treatment, based on modern thought, will be found in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

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Successful shampooing removes the accumulations of surface oil from the scalp. This makes the hair seem dry at first but this dryness is temporary and only noticeable for a day or two. If dryness persists it is probably due to inactivity of the oil glands—a condition requiring special care and treatment. You will find an authoritative treatment for dry hair in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for OILY *hair*

Too oily hair is produced by an over activity of the oil glands. A special treatment for oily hair including hints on the correct way to massage, is given in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for FALLING *hair*

For falling hair, we recommend the Packer treatment for dandruff, the most common cause of premature baldness or loss of hair (you will find this treatment in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap). If, however, the regular use of this Packer treatment does not stop the loss of your hair, consult your family physician. He may find some underlying cause due to your general health or he may suggest that you see a scalp specialist.

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What to do for falling hair.

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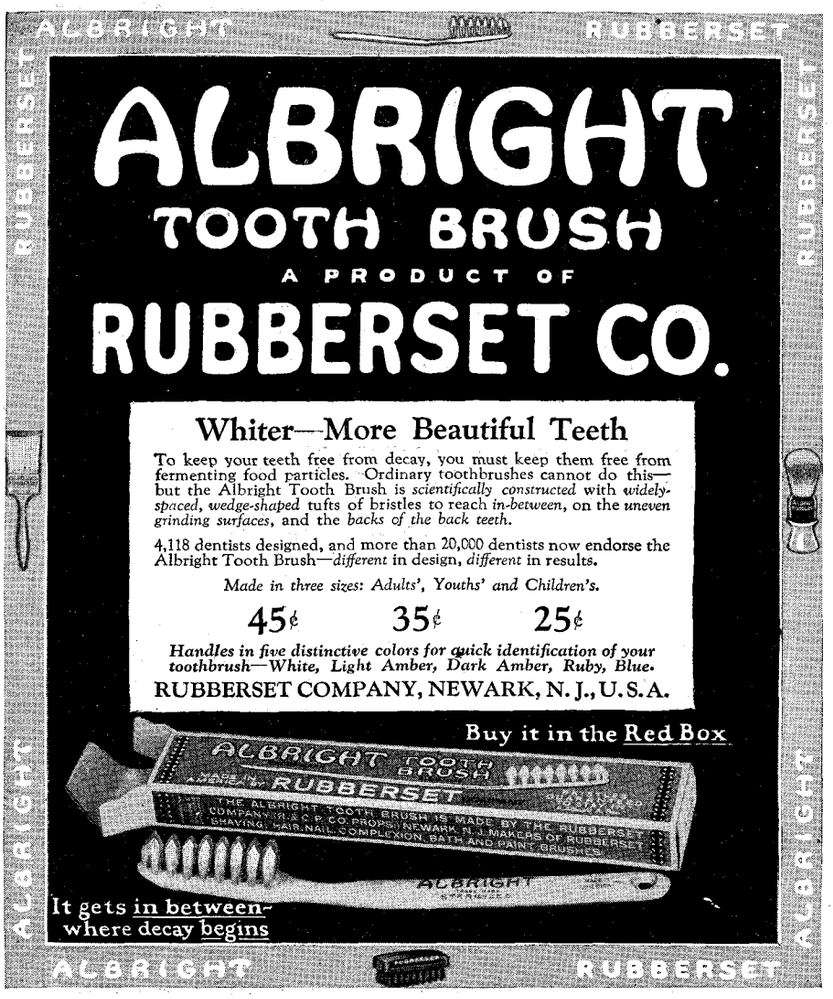
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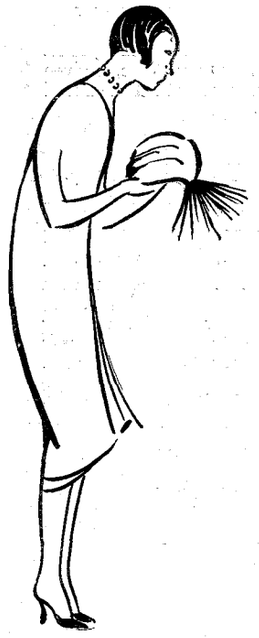

A Familiar Tragedy

Buying Bitter Disappointment in Clothes

THOUGH everything she has purchased is of good quality—there is no smartness!

She has bought a fascinating *collection*—but not a harmonious *ensemble*—a cloth of gold turban, a plaid coat with jaunty cape, patent pumps with cut steel buckles—and a bead bag!

How did it happen? She lacked experience, she needed constructive imagination. Millions of women meet this tragedy—the tragedy of misspent dollars which gives awkward self-consciousness and a horror of the next shopping day.

How does the professional decorator work? He visualizes his picture before he purchases. The well-dressed woman does this with clothes. She uses a working plan. She knows what effects colors and lines will produce. How? By learning dress rules. They are simple. Yes, she wears clothes with *spirit*, but combines the letter—the *knowledge* with the *feeling*. The new book, How to Dress Well, "The Blue Book of Personal Attire," by Margaret Story, presents the knowledge which gives a tremendous lift toward acquiring fashion sense—and smartness. There's no other book like it.

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What the fleshy woman can wear gracefully
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

especial emphasis," he says, "on the organization of baseball leagues within each playground, and on the great interest shown by the boys in the games."

Brooklyn—Of the forty-one park diamonds in the borough of Brooklyn, twenty-one were laid out twenty years ago on the Parade Grounds, south of Prospect Park, while twenty have been added in the various parks since that time. Edward T. O'Loughlin, Park Commissioner, says: "In our borough there is no evidence of baseball dying out among the kids. In fact, the demand for diamonds seems to be increasing every year. We made a special study of this matter and found that 800 teams had applied to use our diamonds. . . . Baseball seems to be the popular game among American boys, and I am quite certain, if we had them, we could keep 400 diamonds busy in our borough." The Commissioner estimates that there are 100 diamonds in the borough besides those maintained by the Park Department.

Ten years ago, Washington, D. C., had seven diamonds in public parks, we are told, and about 17,000 players for the year. Now—

There are twenty-one diamonds and 80,000 eager players. Park Director C. O. Sherrill declares that, if they only had the diamonds, there would be 150,000 players, as the demand far exceeds the supply. He gives official figures on the last decade as follows:

Year	*Diamonds*	*Players*
1915.....	15	27,090
1917.....	13	37,364
1919.....	13	48,582
1922.....	17	65,598
1924.....	21	79,940

Various other cities send reports as gratifying, and Mr. Cain's résumé continues:

Philadelphia—Thomas Martin, secretary of the Park Commission of Philadelphia, while he does not give the exact nur bers in his city, declares: "There are a large number of baseball diamonds maintained in our parks without cost to the players." He goes on to declare that in spite of the large number of diamonds that it is impossible for a great many players to secure diamonds during the summer. He also asserts that thousands of interested fans throng the parks to watch them. "From my personal observation," he concludes, "I would say that baseball is not dying out either among the boys or the men in this city."

Boston—W. P. Long, Deputy Commissioner of Parks in Boston, writes briefly on the subject but to the point. He says: "We have at the present time 196 diamonds and are increasing this number daily. There are about 100 diamonds outside of those used on the city playgrounds." With practically 300 diamonds at their disposal and with the Park Department straining every nerve to increase this number, it would indicate that the demand for baseball is pretty strongly on the increase with the youths of Boston."

Springfield, Massachusetts — Twenty years ago there were only two ball diamonds under the Park Department in

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Springfield. Ten years ago there were eleven diamonds. At the present time there are twenty-one. There are also ten public diamonds not controlled by the Park Department. These diamonds do not include some twenty-five unimproved ballgrounds in the city. Charles E. Ladd, superintendent of Public Parks in Springfield, declares that the man who said baseball is on the wane with the boys did not get this information in Springfield. "For," he declares, "baseball is very popular here, in spite of the fact that there is so much interest in basketball, football, handball, tennis, and other sports. But baseball is the one great game that appeals to the great majority of both young and old. We have shop and factory teams and school teams without number. We also have church teams, fraternal organization teams and teams made up from all walks of life, to such an extent that we need many more ball diamonds to meet the steadily increasing demand."

Pittsburgh—The Department of Public Works maintains twenty-nine baseball diamonds. Ten years ago there were only eight.

In San Francisco, so Mr. Cain goes on to say, Philomene Hagan, secretary of the Playground Commission, protests against any assertion that baseball is dying out among the boys of the land, declaring, "We can not begin to meet the demand. I would also wish to state that in Sacramento, Stockton, Vallejo, Los Angeles, Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley their baseball departments have more baseball than they can possibly handle." Moreover the number of public diamonds in St. Louis has nearly doubled within ten years, those in Cincinnati are twice as numerous as fifteen years ago, those in St. Paul, Minnesota, are three times as numerous as ten years ago, and Omaha, Missouri, claims "the biggest amateur baseball organization in the United States." Public diamonds have also multiplied in Baltimore, Cleveland, and Buffalo, and concerning the situation in Detroit, Mr. Cain says:

They have barricaded all the old-time vacant lots in Detroit, where the kids used to play ball, with buildings of brick, and it is practically impossible for any kid to play baseball in that city unless he plays on a public playground, according to C. E. Brewer, City Commissioner of Recreation, and they do not have half the number of playgrounds they should have. Ten years ago there were only fifteen baseball diamonds in the city of Detroit. Now there are thirty-six. Commissioner Brewer does not think the interest in American baseball is decreasing. He finds a greater attendance at professional games, and also finds more boys, and even many girls are participating in playground games. He also finds that there is a larger number of young folks than ever before taking part in tennis, golf, and other athletic contests.

Tempering Justice with Mercy.—"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury," began the attorney for the defense, "can you look upon the prisoner's tear-stained face and not take pity on her?"

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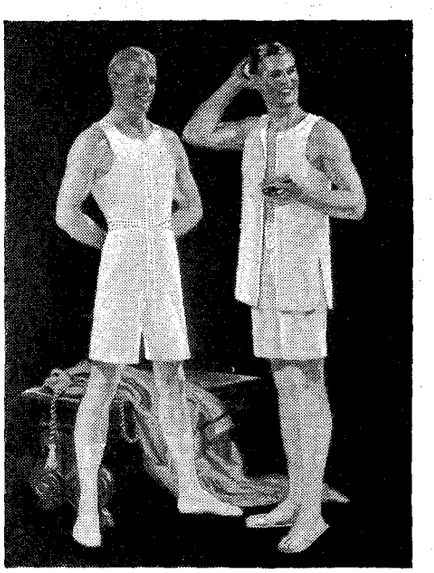

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INVESTMENTS · AND · FINANCE

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST INVESTOR"

THAT IS THE NEW TITLE given to Uncle Sam by no less an authority than Secretary of Commerce Hoover. This is strictly true, comments the New York *Evening Post*, only in the sense that no other country is making such strides in international finance as the United States. That is, "no other country during the last year increased its foreign holdings by $1,000,000,000; no other country during the last decade has increased its foreign holdings by $7,000,000,000." Furthermore, admits this paper, the power that comes from our new status as a great creditor nation "will unquestionably increase." But *The Evening Post* is joined by several others in pointing out that the United States is far from being the greatest investing nation that the world has ever known. The Department of Commerce has just issued a review of our 1924 achievements in foreign trade and finance, which shows that whereas our foreign investments before the war were not more than $2,000,000,000 and were far less than the investments of foreigners in this country, last year our total loans abroad, excluding government war loans, amounted to $9,090,000,000. There was a gain of $1,000,000,000 in foreign investments last year and during 1924 our profits on foreign investments amounted to something like $600,000,000. As tabulated in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times* our investments abroad are distributed in round numbers as follows:

Region	*Government Guaranteed Obligations*	*Indus. Sec. & Direct Investments*	*Total*
Canada and Newfoundland	$1,060,000,000	$1,400,000,000	$2,460,000,000
Latin America	840,000,000	3,200,000,000	4,040,000,000
Europe	1,500,000,000	400,000,000	1,900,000,000
Asia and Oceania	440,000,000	250,000,000	690,000,000
Total	$3,840,000,000	$5,250,000,000	$9,090,000,000

Secretary Hoover points out in introducing the Department of Commerce statement, that New York is becoming an active competitor with London for the financial leadership of the world, as "the dollar is widely used as a basis for international transactions even where the United States is not directly concerned, whereas, ten years ago the New York Foreign Exchange Market was comparatively insignificant, and the nation was heavily indebted to Europe." Turning to the Department's analysis of our status in world trade, we find that for 1924 there is a favorable "visible" item of $970,000,000, representing the excess of merchandise exported by the United States over merchandise imported. But this is overcome by the flow of our capital abroad and other "invisible" items to the extent of about $212,000,000. This in turn is overtopped by foreigners' bank balances in the United States of $216,000,000, which finally makes a favorable balance of $4,000,000. Included in the "visible" items establishing a favorable balance of trade is a $40,000,000 allowance for smuggled liquor. During 1924 we imported $258,000,000 more in gold than we exported, and exported $36,000,000 more in silver than we imported. Among the "invisible" items, as summarized in the Washington dispatches, are included the country's earnings from previous foreign investments figured at $614,000,000 for the year; from ocean freights, estimated at $76,000,000, and from services to foreign tourists, estimated at $100,000,000, were shown to total $790,000,000. Foreign countries were estimated to have earned $600,000,000 from American tourists; $150,000,000 from investments in the United States, and $68,000,000 from freight services. These, with the immigrant remittances they received, totaled $1,178,000,000 and were sufficient to give them a credit balance against the United States on all "invisible" items of $388,000,000 for the year.

In Mr. Hoover's foreword to the Department's review of our foreign trade he speaks of the movements of capital as follows:

In these movements foreigners apparently bought $319,000,000 of securities in our markets, paid off in cash $45,000,000 of maturing bonds, and discharged $23,000,000 of the principal of debts owing to our Government—a total of $387,000,000.

On the other hand, our citizens bought in the market $114,000,000 of foreign bonds and subscribed $795,000,000 for new foreign issues in this country, besides reimporting about $50,000,000 of American currency. In other words, we invested abroad during the year $572,000,000 more than we received from foreign investors. This would give us a net adverse balance on all accounts of $212,000,000 were it not for the fact that many foreigners—both those who borrowed from us and others—increased their deposits in our banks. The increase in deposits actually reported by sixty-eight large banks was almost exactly equivalent to this estimated adverse balance.

A few interesting paragraphs from the review, which was prepared by Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, are quoted as follows in a New York *Times* dispatch:

The outstanding fact is that we got goods and services that we wanted in exchange for goods and services that foreigners wanted. Americans were so prosperous that they could spend $600,000,000 in foreign travel, largely for pleasure, and could give $55,000,000 or more for philanthropic purposes, besides the $300,000,000 sent abroad by foreign-born residents, mainly for the support of friends and relatives. This money was not derived from capital but from current income, for the market value of foreign bonds issued or purchased in this country exceeded the amount sold to foreigners or repaid at maturity (including bonds held by the United States Treasury) by about $55,000,000, and the net imports of gold and currency (both of which are in the nature of capital investments, altho yielding no interest) amounted to about $308,000,000.

The chief unreported item of imports is smuggled liquors. Estimates of this vary widely. After a careful study of the recorded exports, imports and consumption of liquors in neighboring countries it was estimated that the amount smuggled into the United States in 1923 was at least $30,000,000. This estimate made no allowance for liquor illegally manufactured in neighboring countries and sold here, nor did it include the profits of the bootleggers.

It is believed that the amount due to foreigners on this account in 1924 was somewhat greater, as the number of foreign ships lying off the coast was larger, and it was not until late in the year that the Coast Guard was able to picket them with much success. Consequently, the sum of $40,000,000 is entered on this account. In the opinion of officials connected with the customs service this is a low estimate.

On the export side the chief unreported item is goods sent by parcel post. The official statistics include only parcels worth $25 or over, sent by mercantile concerns in the United States to mercantile concerns abroad, which amounted to over $21,000,000 in 1924. Smaller parcels and parcels sent by private individuals must raise this total considerably.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, the aggregate weight of parcel post dispatched to foreign countries was 43,779,512 pounds. If the value per pound was the same as disclosed by an investigation made in May, 1923, in the New York Post-office, and if the total for the calendar year was the same as for the fiscal year, the total value, excluding gifts, would be over $52,000,000, of which only $21,000,000 is included in the official returns. For this reason $30,000,000 should be added to the recorded exports for the purpose of this study.

The figures presented by the Department of Commerce, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, do portray a noteworthy achievement, and do show a decided contrast to the situation prevailing in pre-war days:

In 1914 we were a debtor nation; on December 31, 1924, according to the estimates here under study, our foreign holdings, exclusive of foreign government debt, amounted to more than

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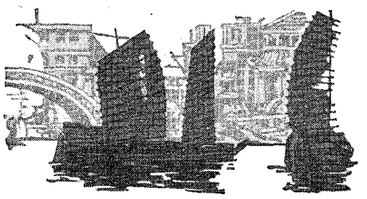

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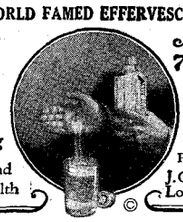

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

$9,000,000,000, while our indebtedness to foreigners was in comparison a mere bagatelle. Add the indebtedness of foreign Governments and we arrive at a figure in the neighborhood of $20,000,000,000, representing our net capital investment abroad.

While this places us in what is in many respects an exceptionally enviable position, *The Journal of Commerce* calls to mind some circumstances which detract from the brilliance of the prospect:

How in the first place is a nation with a normally large export balance on international account to profit fully by such an enormous volume of foreign holdings? We obviously can not collect the current interest, even if we assume willingness and ability on the part of our creditors to pay, without doing grave injury to our own industry and trade. That, within reasonable limits, is the normal state of affairs with highly prosperous nations that have large possessions in other lands. It is essential, however, that individuals who own these foreign obligations be able to obtain their funds in dollars practically at will, or else their investments are not of much value to them. This can be accomplished in the circumstances, if at all, only by the most careful management of our future foreign loan account.

While the United States is unquestionably in way of becoming the greatest of the creditor nations, "it has not yet overcome all competition," protests the New York *Evening Post*. We are not exactly "sitting on top of the financial world," as has been remarked, continues this paper—

If any nation ever sat on top of the financial world, it was Great Britain before the war. But Great Britain's foreign investments then amounted to $20,000,000,000. America has some distance yet to equal that. French foreign investments in 1914 amounted to $9,000,000,000.

Neither is it true, as has been rather rashly asserted, that "the rest of the world is working for American investors." The gross income from these foreign investments last year was $600,000,000. From this must be subtracted about $200,000,000 of interest and profits foreigners derived from investments in America—leaving a net of about $400,000,000. The net income of British investors from this source in 1922 amounted to $775,000,000; in 1923 to $686,000,000. These British also still have "the rest of the world working for them."

The statement that the United States is "the world's greatest investor," similarly comments *The Wall Street News*, could instantly be challenged by Britain:

England has four centuries the start of us as an investor outside her own borders. Her traders were plowing the seas on established routes a hundred years before the Pilgrims landed, and the work of her early merchants paved the way for great foreign investments generations before the American clipper ships challenged her command of the ocean highways. In spite of the heavy sacrifices of her investments to raise war funds, well-informed British bankers have recently estimated that England's foreign holdings in one form or another still amount to $15,000,000,000.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 13.—Leon Trotzky, deposed head of the Soviet Army, and recently returned from exile in Caucasia, is elected a member of the Presidium by the Federal Congress of Soviet States. The Presidium is the Soviet governing body or cabinet.

Viscount Milner, former Governor-General of South Africa and former War Colonial Secretary, dies of sleeping sickness at his home in London. He was seventy-one years old.

May 14.—An important local victory by French troops in Northern Morocco over the Riffians under Abd-el-Krim, in which 500 of the latter are killed, is announced in Paris.

Sir Henry Rider Haggard, eminent novelist, soldier and traveler, dies in London, in his sixty-ninth year.

May 15.—The French Cabinet assigns Foreign Minister Briand and Finance Minister Caillaux to begin negotiations to pay the French debt to the United States and Great Britain. The total debt is $7,000,000,000.

Sir George Lloyd, Unionist member of Parliament, is appointed High Commissioner of Egypt, succeeding Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, who had held the post since 1919.

May 16.—At the one-thousandth anniversary of the union of the Rhineland with Germany, held at Cologne, Chancellor Luther repeats the German demand that the Rhineland zone be evacuated by the Allies.

May 17.—The sanctification of Sister Therese, a Carmelite nun of Lisieux, France, who died in 1897, is celebrated in St. Peter's, Rome, before 60,000 people. The dome is illuminated with 5,000 candles and scores of oil flares, the first time it has been so illuminated since 1870.

French troops under General Freydenberg in the central sector of French Morocco inflict a severe defeat on Riffians entrenched in Sokkemis.

May 18.—In an address to the Reichstag, Foreign Minister Stresemann says that Germany will never surrender her aspirations for readjustment of the eastern border, and that efforts to have Germany enter the League of Nations will be useless until the Ruhr and Cologne areas have been evacuated.

In a speech at Viterbo, Tomaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate and former Foreign Minister, says that Italy is entitled to lenient treatment in the settlement of her war debts.

Replying to a suggestion in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Baldwin declines to impose a time limit on France and other debtor countries in which to formulate proposals for the settlement of their debts to Great Britain.

Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffian rebels in Morocco, is reported to be employing agents to sow the seeds of revolt throughout Morocco.

May 19.—Officials of the French Government announce that the interallied debt question has now "entered the state of real official negotiations."

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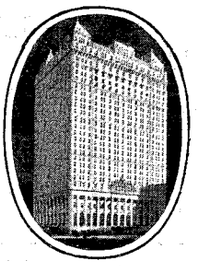

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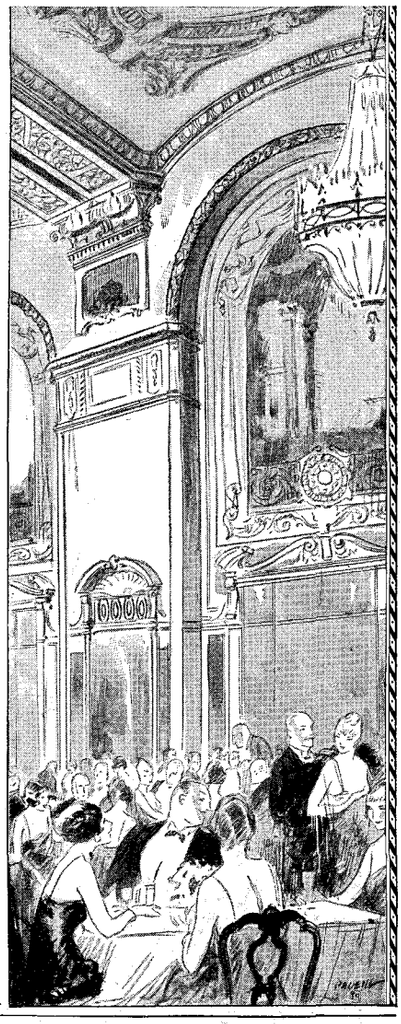

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves by a vote of 304 to 0 the Fascist bill to suppress secret societies, which includes the Masons. All opposition members absent themselves when the bill comes up for discussion and vote.

DOMESTIC

May 13.—Henry Ford announces that he has offered to purchase for scrapping 400 of the 750 idle steel vessels held by the United States Shipping Board, provided the Government sets a price he considers fair.

The Florida House of Representatives passes the Senate bill requiring daily reading from the Bible in public schools, by a vote of 76 to 2. It is provided that the reading shall be without comment.

May 15.—Officials of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a trustee, announce that the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick has been invited to become pastor of the church, and that the deacons and trustees have recommended that the church's membership be open to persons of any evangelical denomination without regard to any particular belief as to the mode of baptism.

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, commander of the American forces in the war with Spain, veteran officer of the Civil War and renowned for his subjugation of the last warring tribes of Indians, dies suddenly in Washington while attending a circus. He was eighty-six years old.

Thirty-three people, prominent in finance, industry, and education, are entertained by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur at an aerial luncheon in the dirigible *Los Angeles*, and survey the territory which would be under their charge in the event of mobilization for war.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association's service medals are presented by President Coolidge to Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania for his services in behalf of conservation, George Bird Grinnell of New York for promoting outdoor life, and Miss Martha Berry of Georgia for work in behalf of women and children in the remote parts of that State.

May 16.—Senator Selden Palmer Spencer of Missouri dies suddenly at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. He was sixty-three years old.

Nine of the foreign Governments which borrowed from the United States during the World War and after the Armistice have been invited by the American Government, it is announced, to begin negotiations for the settlement of their debts. The total debt to the United States of these nations is $6,731,940,999.86.

May 17.—Wheat areas in fifteen European countries, not including Russia, are reported by the Department of Agriculture as being slightly larger than last year, with indications that the yield will be above the average.

May 19.—A special Federal court of equity denies the application of the Government for further restrictions on the International Harvester Company, ruling that the Company is not now operating as a trust in restraint of trade. The Government will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

bonify.—"F. C. F.," Beckley, W. Va.—"Will ou please define the verb *bonify* and state what ord in the Spanish language expresses this idea?"

To bonify is "to make excellent or better; to meliorate." See FUNK & WAGNALLS *New tandard Dictionary*, p. 308, col. 1. In Spanish, to make better" is expressed by the term *ejorar*.

enthused.—"H. J. B.," Los Angeles, Calif.—he word *enthused* is a colloquialism and is characterized as such by the dictionaries.

everybody, every one.—"V. V. F.," Ironton, Ohio.—There is no difference in the meaning of *verybody* and *every one*. *Everybody*, commonly written as a solid word, means "every person or individual; all persons considered distributively, often within a limited circle; people in general or collectively"; *every one*, written as two words, means "each individual out of the whole number; all persons distributively; everybody."

pantomime.—"A. B.," Hagerstown, Ind.—"Has *pantomine* ever been in use, either correct or incorrect?"

The correct form of the word cited is *pantomime*, the word being derived through the French, from the Greek *pant*, all, plus *mimos*, imitator. The form mentioned is a common error, especially with children.

post meridian, post meridiem.—"H. M. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please explain the technical difference between *post meridian* and *post meridiem*. Is *P. M.* the correct abbreviation for the former or the latter?"

Compare the terms in any good dictionary. The first word is used as an adjective and as a noun. As a noun it means "the afternoon," but as an adjective it is used principally to distinguish the afternoon hours from the morning. *Post meridiem* is a Latin phrase meaning "after midday." *P. M.* or *p. m.* is the correct abbreviation for *post meridiem*, not for *post meridian*.

recurrence, reoccurrence.—"R. S. C.," Chicago, Ill.—The word *recurrence* means "a periodical return," whereas the term *reoccurrence* may be taken as an indication of only one repetition. Both words are in good use and both are to be found in the *New Standard Dictionary*, *recurrence* in its vocabulary place and *reoccurrence* under the prefix *re-*, following a definition which indicates that it means "occur again."

sort of.—"D. J. H.," Washington, D. C.—In the sentence submitted, "What *sort of method*?" or "What *sori of a* method?" use "What method" rather than the first or second, but if you must use *sort* then omit the *a* for the reason that the word *sort* suggests a plurality of kinds, and therefore should not be followed by a singular. "What sort of method?" implies "of all the methods in use, what sort should one use?"

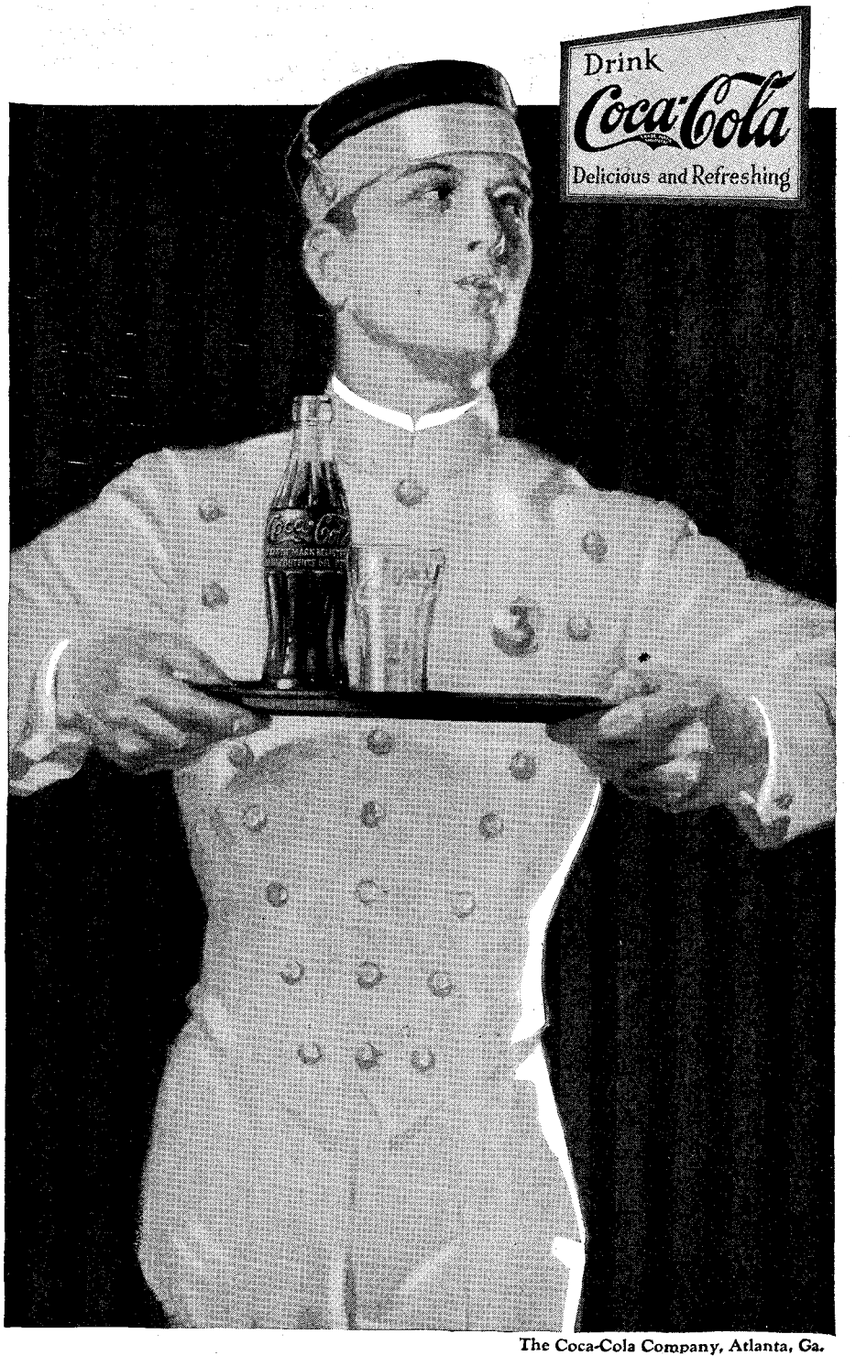
tell it to the marines.—"J. A.," Hillside, N. J.—The term "Tell it to the marines" is used as an expression of disbelief, referring to the supposed ignorance and credulity of marines as landsmen on shipboard. Brewer claims that originally the phrase read "Tell that to the horse marines," in derision, as there is no such force.

year.—"V. P. K.," Elvins, Mo.—"Please tell me whether the following uses of the word *year* are correct?—(1) 'A two year old child,' (2) 'Five year ago,' (3) 'A ten year lease.'"

Whenever a sentence violates the canons of accepted usage, it should be recast. (1) "A child two years old" is to be preferred to "a two-year-old child." (2) "Five *years* ago" is correct, and not "five *year* ago." (3) In "a ten-year lease" the compound *ten-year* assumes the quality of an adjective as *two-year-old* does in the first sentence cited.

"L. K.," Selma, Ala.—"Is the question mark correct in the following sentence?—'If your Association will take care of more than the amount you indicated in your letter, will you kindly advise me so that I can pass the word on to Mr. —— and Dr. ——? for they will want the full State returns by the close of this campaign period.'"

No. The interrogation point should be placed at the end of the sentence following the word *period*, instead of where it is, for the entire sentence is of the nature of an inquiry which needs an answer. Under no circumstances should the interrogation point be placed after the Doctor's name—there a comma should be used.



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Merely Convalescent.—"I think her voice is improved a great deal, don't you?"

"Yes, but not cured."—*Penn State Froth.*

Safety First!—HENN—"One can never tell about matrimony."

PECQUE—"Not when one's wife is within hearing!"—*Judge.*

Perfect Repose of Manner.—VISITOR—"Your housemaid seems very quiet."

LADY OF THE HOUSE—"Yes, she doesn't even disturb the dust!" — *Eastern Morning News.*

Irresistible.—SLICK—"How do you get so many girls?"

SLICKER—"Oh, I just sprinkle a little gasoline on my handkerchief."—*Punch Bowl.*

No Need for More.—LADY JANE—"Have you given the goldfish fresh water, Janet?"

JANET—"No, mum, they ain't finished the water I gave them yesterday yet."—*Jack o' Lantern.*

Ananias, D.D.S.—DENTIST—"Now open your mouth wide and I won't hurt you a bit."

PATIENT (a few minutes later)—"Doctor, I know what Ananias did for a living."—*Boston Transcript.*

Good News From Doorn.—ONE—"I just passed by the ex-Kaiser's home and heard him singing."

TWO—"What was he singing?"

ONE—"Ain't gonna reign no mo'!"—*Texas Ranger.*

Damaged Enough Already.—LAWYER (helping pedestrian up)—"Come with me, my man. You can get damages."

PEDESTRIAN (groggy)—"H'vens, man I got all the damages I want. Get me some repairs."—*New Smyrna Breeze.*

Room for Improvement.—The insurance was $10,000 and the store was valued at $7,000.

"We'll call it a total loss," the adjuster decided.

"Can't you do a little better than that?" the owner complained.—*American Legion Weekly.*

Charms of the Arctic.—VISITOR—"Are you going to be a great man when you grow up, Willie?"

WILLIE—"You bet! I'm going to be an Arctic explorer."

"An Arctic explorer's life is full of hardships, Willie."

"Yes'm. But I can stand 'em, I reckon."

"I like your spirit, my boy. There is a great deal of glory to be gained in a career of that kind."

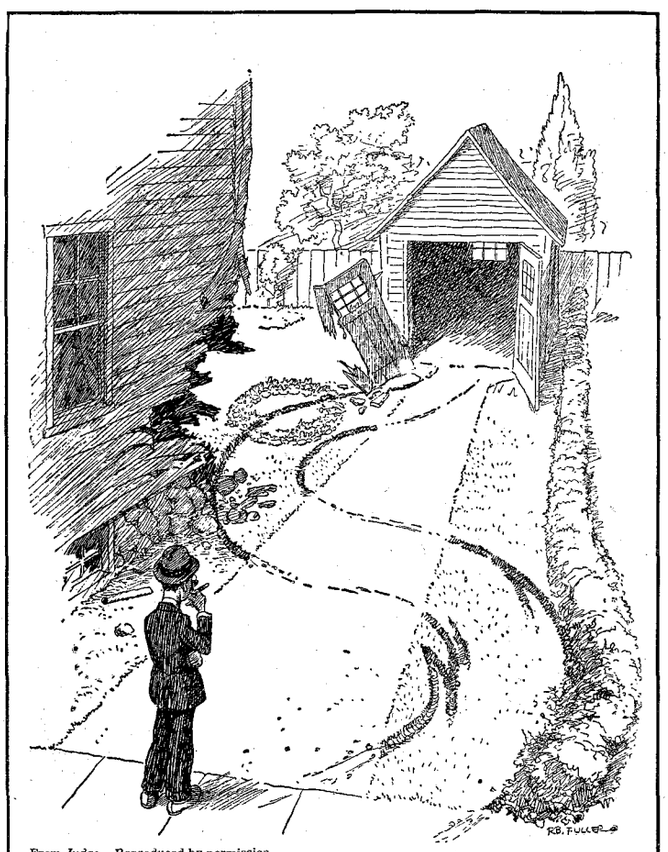
"Yes'm, and you don't never have to wash your face."—*Nebraska Farmer.*

Those Sentimental Frenchmen.—"He's only been a widower six months and is marrying again!"

"Ah, happiness can't last!"—*Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

The Telephone in Australia.—"That's old Dogsbody just come out of the telephone box—he's turned ninety-two."

"Lord! How old was he when he went in?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*



From *Judge.* Reproduced by permission.

"H'M, MY WIFE IS OUT IN THE CAR."

The Higher Education

Sing a song of students
Cramming for exams,
Flocking to the lieberry
Like a bunch of lambs.

When exams are over,
Students begin to sing,
Put away the textbooks
At least until next spring.

—*Hamline Oracle.*

The Usual Answer.—Dr. A. G. Sinclair, pastor of the famous Old First Church of Bloomfield, New Jersey, is receiving congratulations on the success of the Mother's Day exercises in his Bible school. He described touchingly to the children a painting: A cottage interior, a child dangerously ill, the father and the doctor hovering near, the mother seated at a table, her head in her arms.

"What do you think the mother was doing?" asked the minister.

"Cross-word puzzles!" a small girl promptly answered.—*New York Times.*

Happy Man!—"Have you heard that Brown's daughter is getting married?"

"Who is the happy man?"

"Brown!"—*Kaspar (Stockholm).*

The Finishing Touches.—"Mother," said a little boy after coming from a walk. "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked his mother.

"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."—*Our Dumb Animals.*

True to Life.—ARTIST—"This is my latest picture. 'Builders at Work.' It's very realistic."

FRIEND—"But they are not at work!"

ARTIST—"Yes, that's the realism!"—*Dorfbarbier (Berlin.)*

Domestic Economy.—HE—"But don't you cook much more for dinner than we use, darling?"

SHE—"Of course, silly! If I didn't, how could I economize by making left-over dishes?"—*Windsor Magazine.*

Promoted.—SQUIRE'S WIFE—"And where's your daughter, Mrs. Hodge?"

MRS. HODGE—"Well, to tell you the truth mum, her was that useless in the 'ouse, I sent her out to domestic service."—*Birmingham Weekly Post.*

And They Call Such Fellows "Help"!—FIRST FARMER—"How do you find your new hired man, Ezry?"

SECOND FARMER—"I look in the shade of the tree nearest his work."—*Columbia Jester.*

Saved!—An angry lady rushed into the Marriage License Bureau. In her hand she bore a license. To the clerk she said:

"Did you, or did you not, issue this license for marryin' me to Albert Briggs?"

"Yes. I believe we did. Why?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it," she demanded, "he's escaped!"—*Holly Leaves.*

Just a Plain Queen.—Mandy, the colored laundress, picked up a magazine and began to turn over the pages aimlessly. Then she seemed to be fascinated by one of the pictures.

"Who dat woman, Miss Blank?" she inquired.

"That's Queen Elizabeth, Mandy," said Miss Blank. Mandy seemed to be stricken dumb. Finally she burst forth breathlessly:

"Am dat de Queen, Miss Blank? My land, what a homely woman! My land, what a ugly woman! Why, Miss Blank, that Queen ain't no better-looking than you is."—*New York Sun.*

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